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JOHNSTONE & DUNCKLEE.

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## IMPROVEMENT OF MARSH LANDS.

We are frequently in receipt of letters, making inquiries, as to the best methods of rendering marshes profitable; and how they can be got into condition to grow the best varieties of grasses for hay. The past dry season was one of those which made a good many find out the value of their marsh lands; but it was one also, during which the farmer should have been active, and forehanded enough to have seized the opportunity to improve his swamps and marshes.

The leading principle which should govern every one, who may seek for some practical method of improving and rendering profitable his marsh lands, is simple, and easily understood. He has but to ask himself some two or more simple, but very suggestive questions, and the answers which they will elicit, will almost of themselves state what is to be done. For instance, a farmer owns some ten or twenty, or thirty acres of land, from which he gets no return, but a crop of inferior hay, composed of the slender and soft varieties of grasses, which flourish best where other kinds are liable to be drowned out. The first question then which arises, is, what renders this portion of his farm almost worthless, except for its produce of marsh hay? and the answer will be *water*. The next will be, can this water which renders this part of the farm valueless be got rid of? This last question must suggest another, which is of the utmost importance in answering it: Where does the water come from that supplies the marsh? If the water comes from the overflow of a creek or brook, it is evident the only mode of getting rid of it, is by deepening or enlarging the channel of the creek, or clearing away obstructions, which may hinder the water from flowing freely in its natural course. In a case where the water will still annually overflow the banks of the rivulet, the remedy consists in giving it channels enough, to flow off readily, as the freshet, or annual overflow subsides. But there is a class of marshes which owe their origin to other causes, than the overflow of the waters of the creeks or rivulets which run through them; and to answer the question

as to where the water comes from, that renders them so wet and unfertile, it is necessary to understand their formation. It is frequently the case, that marshes are surrounded by rising grounds, the shedding of the rain from which, for a long period of years, has accumulated on the flats a growth of vegetable soil or muck, of a very spongy nature, and very retentive of the water, which finds no outlet through which it may be carried off, and it thus has added every year, by the vegetable growth, which has flourished and decayed, to its own capacity to retain the superabundant water which has descended upon it from the higher grounds, by which it may be surrounded. From this class of marshes there is nearly always a small stream, which serves to point out in what direction the water may be made to flow. To render this class of marshes capable of being drained, the first step to be taken, is to cut off the supply of water by surrounding them with deep open ditches, which will be of capacity enough to convey the water off to its outlet, as fast as it falls: such ditches alone will have the effect of rendering these marshes firm enough to plow in a single season, with little other work, except probably the cutting of one or two cross ditches, to aid in conveying the water off its surface more speedily than if it were left to evaporate.

Some marshes arise from springs which exist in them, and from which a constant supply of water issues, which saturates all the land in their vicinity, and which makes the soil a permanent bog. This class of marshes needs the most skillful management; and it requires much experience to be able to detect the places where the springs rise to the surface, which furnish the water. Frequently, owing to the location of the marsh over some fault in the underlying strata, or where the strata may out-crop, a whole series of springs may be found discharging their waters into the marsh, the spongy nature of which, increases each year with every layer of half-decomposed vegetable matter that is added to it. The first task which should be undertaken by the improver of such a marsh as this, is to examine it until all the locations of the springs are found out; then, if possible, cut a deep, straight ditch through the swamp, to the nearest natural outlet; into this ditch cut open channels from each of the springs, and thus the supply of water is cut off, for the water will always prefer the open ditch or channel, to spreading itself over the adjacent soil, no matter how apt may be its capacity to absorb moisture. Once the water from the springs is directed into the new channels, the soil of the marsh will be found to harden and consolidate, so that it can be plowed with little difficulty. The further improvement of marshes of this nature, by a more comprehensive and expensive system of improvement, would take up too much room to be described in this number, but we shall have something to say on the subject in our next one.

It may be well to observe in connection with many of the marshes in this State, that they appear to occupy a kind of basin; and that the subsoil immediately underneath the upper or surface layer of black vegetable muck, which varies from six inches to six feet in depth, is clay, or a hard pan, through which the water cannot percolate; but by which it is held as in a basin. Sometimes the water may be let off these basins, by boring through the clay, marl or hard pan, which form their bottom, into the layer beneath, and which may be of such a character, as to aid materially in relieving the surface of the accumulated water.

Before any permanent improvement could be made, or before any sound advice could be given, relative to the improvement of marsh lands, it will be seen, that the whole piece of the farm sought to be drained, ought to be submitted to a thorough survey and examination; and also, that a little observation, with reference to its geological position, will not be out of place, with regard to future operations. But the whole system of improvement to be adopted, is comprised in the answer to the question, "Where does the water come from."

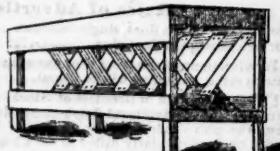
#### Sheep Racks.

The accompanying engraving represents a rack for feeding sheep in, used by Ira H. Butterfield, P. K. Leach,

Linus Cone, and others, of Troy. It is considered the best rack in use, being in fact a rack and trough combined. The trough on each side not only serves for feeding grain in, but prevents the hay and other provender from getting down under foot. The dimensions are as follows: Width, 26 inches; height, 40 inches; trough one foot from the ground; slats 2 inches wide.

The wasteful method of feeding sheep upon the ground was long ago discarded by all good farmers, for the very economic reason that they saved the expense of racks two or three times every season. These racks are made any desirable length, convenient to be handled by two men. They are used by the gentlemen above named for dividing off into compartments their sheep barns, or sheds. They also construct them around the sides of their sheep barns on the sills, making the sills the bottom of the trough, which is very easily done.

Mr. Butterfield remarked what other observant farmers probably know, that a sheep will eat a great deal if you will give it to him, but may be kept in good condition, and in better health, on a very small quantity of good provender. "In fifteen minutes," said he, "my sheep have finished their meal and are just as content as if they had been per-



mitted to gorge themselves, and rest and thrive better." With these racks, and by this mode of feeding, not a straw was to be seen wasted, and I could not help conjuring up (or rather it came unbidden,) the other mode, not altogether forgotten yet, to wit, opening the barn doors, seizing a fork and trailing a hundred or two of hay all about the barn-yard, with sheep and cattle playing antics at your heels at the sight of a liberal meal, trampling a large share of it into the manure and mud of the yard—a very rapid but expensive method of making manure. It needs no great research to ascertain which mode is most saving—most profitable; yet a great many farmers hate to be *bothered* with the profits accruing from doing these little things up "right;" there is something so ennobling thus to dispense blessings with a generous hand, to the poor dumb brutes committed to our care; it is actually a sin to keep them down on the least pounds' weight that would take them through, even in decent condition—they think, apparently. Liberal and regular feeding is the "Golden Rule," but over-feeding today and light feeding to-morrow, will work mischief with any flock or herd.

B.

#### The Grub or Cut-Worm.

Last spring I broke up 20 acres of clover sod, for corn, nine of which I plowed as early as the ground would admit. The other field of 11 acres I plowed just before planting—the soil in both being nearly the same—a gravelly loam. The nine acres just plowed I planted with the *Brown* corn, the 11 acres with the *Dent* variety. The first was but little injured by the grub, while the latter was entirely destroyed. Was this result owing to the kind of corn, or to the time of plowing?

The grub appears to be a growing evil, and one which has done immense damage the present season; but is there no remedy? Almost every farmer will tell you that fall, or early spring plowing is a preventive; but *why* is it? Every farmer knows the "varmint" at sight, but from whence it cometh or whither it goeth, nearly all are alike ignorant. Now, while the fruit-grower studies the habits of every pest of the orchard and the stock-raiser, all diseases to which his flocks and herds are subject, and consider such studies absolutely necessary, would it not be an important step if every farmer would make himself acquainted with the history and habits of the cut-worm? Will not you, Messrs. Editors, give us some light on this matter, and let us know if fall-plowing is a preventive, and *why?* as some farmers think that the "Father-done-so" reason, is not in all cases satisfactory.

H.

[The habits and history of cut-worms are little known by even our best entomologists. The extensive ravages which they have committed the past season, should induce the strictest examination of their modes of propagation and habits of life. There is a

variety of them, differing slightly in their habits, as the experience of the past season proves; but a description of them would be of no especial advantage. They are generally most troublesome during the latter part of May, all through June, and sometimes continue into July. Whole corn-fields have been laid waste by them, not only once, but even the third planting on the same ground, has been taken down clean.

It is the opinion of all entomologists that these worms are the produce of a certain moth, or miller, which deposits its eggs in the plowed fields, around the roots of trees, and in grass fields, the latter part of August. The eggs hatch out early in autumn, and the little caterpillars live on the tender roots which they find beneath the surface. "On the approach of winter they descend deeper into the ground, and, curling themselves up, remain in a torpid state till the following spring, when they ascend toward the surface and renew their devastations." But they certainly make their appearance at different periods, that is, they are not at all regular in different seasons, sometimes coming upon us earlier, and sometimes later; and there is pretty good evidence also that several broods are hatched out during the season.

Various remedies have been proposed for preventing their ravages, such as soaking the seeds of plants in copperas water, and other solutions, supposed to be disagreeable to them; rolling the seed in lime, tar, plaster, and ashes, mixing salt with the manure, &c. But experience proves that these applications are not uniformly successful. Sowing two or three bushels of salt to the acre we should adopt as the most likely remedy. Fall plowing would prove beneficial so far as it would expose the young, autumn-hatched insects to the destructive action of frost. For this purpose late plowing would probably prove most effectual, as a little cold renders them torpid, so that after being once turned up, they would not be able to descend again deep enough to find protection. But Mr. Asa-hel Foote, in the *Albany Cultivator*, gives the most effectual remedy. He says, "I ordered my men to prepare for war, to sharpen their finger ends, and set at once about exhuming the marauders. For several days it seemed as if a whole procession came to each one's funeral, but at length victory wreathed the brow of perseverance, and by re-planting with good seed-corn I soon had the pleasure to see my field restored in a good measure to its original order and beauty, there being seldom a vacancy in a field of four acres." Various other plans have been tried on a small scale, but are useless as extensive applications.

It is impossible to determine whether it was the early plowing or the kind of seed which exempted a part of "H.'s" field from the attacks of the insect, but we should suspect that, on account of the peculiarity of the last spring, his good fortune might be traced to early plowing. Even were this proved to be the case,

however, it might prove "a savour unto life" to the fellows, instead of death, another year. The only safe and reasonable resource, as "H." suggests, is for every farmer to make it his business to study the habits of these and other insects which are swarming upon us, for it is only by learning these that we shall be able to fix upon a successful plan for their extermination.

B.]

### French and Spanish Sheep.

MR. JOHNSTONE.—As great exertions are now being made to introduce into the United States what are called French Merino sheep, I ask permission through the medium of the *Farmer* to say a few words upon that subject. My brother bought a French buck of Mr. Tainter of Connecticut, about five years ago, and paid one hundred dollars for him. He had his choice in the flock of lambs, and thought him to be very valuable; but after using him one season he told a different story. He was considered a great damage to the flock, as he did not cross well with his pure Spanish ewes. Some of the lambs were coarse and harsh woolled. My brother got rid of him and all his stock as soon as possible; the buck was sold to another brother in St. Joseph county for less than one-half the first cost. This brother also considered him a damage, and sold him for less than twenty-five dollars. The animal never sustained the recommend that was given him; his mother was said to have sheared thirty-two pounds; he never sheared ten at one year's growth. This buck was as good looking one as I ever saw of the kind; he had long folds hanging down to his knees. I had one of the same kind; he was a large, good looking buck, but would not shear as much wool as my Spanish sheep, kept in the same flock. I sold him for five dollars less than I paid for him.

I saw four different men from Livingston county, N. Y., this summer; they say you could not hire the sheep-breeders in that county to use a French buck for any price; the shave is all over there now. The time has been when the fever raged as high as it does here, but they have gone back to the Spanish again. One of the men told me that if I wanted a French buck, I could get as good as they had in that county for twenty dollars. I don't like to see my friends and neighbors get so badly shaved; they have paid from fifty to three hundred dollars for bucks, and at the same time could have bought better in their own country for from ten to twenty dollars.

I will shear my buck or ewes against any French sheep for one year's growth of cleansed wool, for any reasonable sum. The sheep must be kept within the state one year previous to shearing.

I have eighty-three sheep, old and young; thirty-three lambs and fifty old ones; of these forty-three are ewes, and seven bucks. The average weight of fleeces was six pounds and nine ounces per head, all well wash-

ed. My sheep are Spanish Merino, from Jarvis' flock, of Vermont, and Atwood's, of Connecticut. I have fifty-three in my flock from my Atwood buck; his weight before shearing was two hundred and nine pounds and five ounces. The ewes weigh from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds each.

Now I believe in going for the best; the next thing is to learn where the best is to be found. I do not doubt that fleeces of great weight are taken from some of those French sheep; some of the sheep peddlers tell us of having thirty-two pound fleeces, but is it dirt, or oil, or paint? I know one French buck whose fleece weighed fourteen pounds, dirt and all; after it was cleansed the weight was four and one-half pounds. I have known a number that did not weigh more than half as much the second year as they did with the first fleece that was brought in on their backs. I want to know, if those fleeces are got on by fair means, why they will not grow as fast or as heavy in this state? It may do for some if they understand putting on the oil to good advantage. I consider all smearing useless. I want a sheep right without paint.

In conclusion I would say to my Michigan friends, if they believe all the big sheep stories they hear, they are in a fair way to get fleeced.

BENJAMIN PERRIN.

Park, St. Joseph Co., Mich., Aug., 1854.

### How to avoid the Insect in Wheat.

EDITOR OF FARMER.—Dear Sir:—It will be recollected that in 1832 the insect first made its appearance in our wheat in this state, at which time there was a great diversity of opinion both in regard to the time and manner of their getting into it. From that time till the present I have given the subject more or less attention, and am fully satisfied that the fly deposits its nit on the leaf of the wheat soon after it starts from the ground, and that after the fourth leaf has grown on the wheat the fly will not damage it.—Therefore the best time to sow wheat to avoid the insect, is between the 14th and 22nd of September.—The inquiry is, why is that the best time, and why will it not be damaged if sown at that particular season? For a great number of years I observed that wheat sown about that time was seldom or never damaged, while the same years wheat sown before and after that time would be much injured by the insect. Last year our farmers in this part of the State generally commenced sowing their wheat the first of September. I commenced the 13th and finished the 20th. My wheat, with the exception of that sown on the 13th, was not damaged by the insect, while that of my neighbors who sowed from the 1st to the 12th, was in every case very much injured, and in some instances entirely destroyed. This is but one case out of many in different years that I have observed. The only reason I can give for that being the proper time, is that wheat sown from the 14th to the 22nd will

not, except in a very wet season, much more than fairly get out of the ground by the time our equinoctial storms commence, during which the insect can do no damage. By the time the storm is over the wheat is forward enough to be out of danger.

Wheat sown the first of October is subject to the dry warm weather of the fore part of that month hence is liable to the insect. If the season is very wet and cold, or if we have one or two heavy frosts before the 15th of September there is no danger from them. If wheat is sown very late in the fall, or if badly winter-killed, and the month of April should be dry and warm, there is danger of the insect in the spring, I know of no way to avoid them at that season.

Yours, &c.,

W.M. ARFORD.

Clarkson, Oakland Co., Mich., Sept., '54.

#### Suggestions about Water for Stock.

MR. EDITOR:—If we are to have a drouth every season in Michigan, it is a question of great importance to our farmers how they shall be supplied with water for their stock. Every succeeding year as we experience the long drouth, this question agitates the minds of many farmers with more and more intensity. A great portion of our state is lacking in living streams or springs that rise to the surface, but is supplied with water from basins or marshes in which, in a long-continued drouth, the water disappears from the surface, and is found in quick-sands or gravel from three to five or six feet below, and many are obliged to drive a considerable distance, pump, or dip up water for their stock, which is quite expensive, and does not commonly answer a very good purpose, (because too often neglected.) If some plan can be devised by which such farms can be supplied with water, many thousand dollars will be added to the value of Michigan farms; as we often hear farmers say, I would give five hundred (and sometimes a thousand) dollars for a good spring of water. Some have thought of resorting to the prop pump, by which the weight of the animal as he steps upon the platform may be made to supply his draught from the reservoir. Some friends with whom I have conversed on this matter have expressed a belief that something of this kind, if made so as to operate well, and not need too frequent repairing, would add one-quarter to the value of their farms—and some have suggested the propriety of enquiring of "the editor," whether anything of practical utility has been done in this way to furnish this great desideratum to the farmer, and if so what is the best.

While I have hesitated (or rather neglected) to write, having "some knowledge that way" I have allowed my own mind to run a little on the subject, and found that on philosophic principles an animal of 1000 pounds weight on a platform that would settle six inches would give power sufficient to raise 100 lbs. of water to the height of five feet, or 50 lbs. ten

feet, allowing nothing for the working of the machinery; but nearly or quite one-half of this power would be necessary to work the machinery without raising any water, which it will readily be seen reduces the amount of water one-half, giving 50 lbs. for 5 feet elevation, and 25 for 10. The lighter animals of course would raise little or nothing; and if the drop of the platform could be extended to 12 inches, which might probably be done as the animals become accustomed to it, those amounts would all be doubled, giving an abundant supply of water, even if one-half or one-third of the herd should reach the weight above named. So the thing appears undoubtedly to be practical, but is too expensive for some farmers to go into. But immediate want, and a scarcity of the "ready" has urged me to the adoption of a plan which in most cases I consider much better, though less curious and ingenious; and as we seldom get anything exactly right the first time, for brevity's sake you will allow me to depart a little from a true statement of the facts in this case, and relate them rather as they should be than as they really are. All the expense of a good watering place for twenty-five head of cattle and horses, was two days' work with my own hands, and a dry goods box worth perhaps four shillings. I found on examination that there was plenty of water about three feet below the surface in quick-sand. Beginning back about 16 feet, I excavated a dugway about 7 feet wide, with an easy descent to the place, and dug into the quick-sand about 18 inches, set my box so that when the water should rise there would be about that depth of water; began a logway against the side of the box, so low down that the logs are now six inches under water when at its full height, and extended it upward to hard ground. Then fearing that some of the weaker animals might be injured by the stronger, I began at each end of the box and shoveled narrow passages of egress to the right and left, through which they might escape, bridging these passages the same as the wider one in front of the box. Now, instead of once or twice in a day, I have the pleasure of seeing my cattle go down to the pool half a dozen times and slake their thirst.

A few practical hints to those who may wish to try this plan:—1st. If the sand is fine a large box will be necessary; otherwise the water will not rise fast enough for the supply, especially in the middle of the day, when cattle need much water. A box five feet by eight will afford just twice as much water as one 4 by 5. If the water is found in coarse gravel it will rise much faster, and there is little danger of exhaustion. 2nd. Let the joints of the box be tight, so that no water can pass into it, except as it first passes downward through the sand, and upward again into the box, as the sand serves as a filter to strain and purify the water, which will become more or less filthy outside the box by the animals standing there. 3rd. Perhaps it is not advisable to make the

standing too comfortable, as in that case they will remain much longer, and create more impurity about the place.

LAWRENCE NOBLE.

Salem, Sept. 2, 1854.

### On Veterinary Science and Schools.

The first article in the last number of the *Farmer* is written by Professor G. H. DADD, the author of the book on Veterinary Science called "The Horse Doctor," and to which we have had occasion to refer in previous numbers. The article was called out by a simple brief enquiry as to whether beech shack was injurious to breeding sows, which a correspondent addressed to us. We call attention to this fact to show that to elicit information of value, our farmers must themselves occasionally put their hand to the pen as well as to the plough, and remember the Scriptural promise, "Ask, and ye shall receive."

Professor Dadd, in a letter addressed to us privately, makes some excellent remarks relative to veterinary science, and schools for the dissemination of a knowledge of it, which we take occasion to transcribe, at the same time calling attention to the fact that he himself has opened a school for the tuition of pupils in the practice and science of veterinary medication, which ought to commend itself to the attention of those who would seek to make it a profession, or of those young farmers who would like to acquire a thorough knowledge of the nature of the animals they breed, the treatment they require both in health and sickness, as well as the true principles of the art of breeding. But we will let the professor speak for himself. He says, referring to the article on hogs in that number: "The article in question contains some brief physiological hints,—there are many more worth knowing—much that ought to be known by men who profess to be a *nation of farmers*. If these should meet the eye of an individual desirous of handing his name down to posterity as a public benefactor, and a friend to the lower orders of creation, I beg of him, in the name of those who cannot plead their own cause, to use his influence and purse for the purpose of endowing veterinary schools, so that our domestic animals may have the benefits of *scientific*, veterinary medication. Their claims on us have been too long disregarded, and the consequence is, some of the finest specimens of live stock are degenerating, and actually dying, and men know not the *why* nor *wherefore*. Veterinary science is to the brute just what human medicine is to man, and if it is estimated in exact ratio to the value of those noble animals for whose benefit it was instituted, its usefulness is beyond our comprehension. By veterinary science I do not mean that *know nothing* sort of practice, which has neither reason nor experience to sanction it, and that merely contemplates blistering, bleeding, and physicking a horse, just because it is popular, and the barn-yard or bar-room oracles decide *something must*

*be done*. But I mean *legitimate* science, which informs its recipient when to withhold medicine—*do nothing*—and give advice, so as to place the patient in the most favorable circumstances for nature and art to co-operate restoratively. I shall not attempt at the present time to enter into the merits of this science, but if you happen to know of an individual desirous of qualifying himself for a successful campaign against ignorance and quackery, send him on this way, I have just commenced a veterinary school, which I hope may be the means of enabling some of our young men to tilt a lance with our elders of the Old World, to whom we are at present indebted for nearly all we know of *correct* veterinary science."

### "Megrimis" in Horses.

Dr. Dadd, the very excellent Veterinary Surgeon of Boston, makes some interesting remarks relative to this disease in a recent number of the *Practical Farmer*. It is not a common disease, but appears to be nearly incurable—coming on from nervous debility and derangement of the life functions.

Many cases are on record of stallions being suddenly seized with *megrimis* after repeated acts of covering from great exertion or excitement. Still, in a case of this character, the theory of a special cause must not be received as absolute; for the same agency may at one time act directly, and at another indirectly, and create a mere predisposition to a certain form of disease. The latter are slow in their operation, and are therefore apt to escape observation. Predisposition may arise from want of exercise, impure air, stimulating food, &c. We well know that some of our best studs are in this predicament. They are often shut up in a tight box to secure them from the gaze of curiosity; exercise is only occasional, scarcely sufficient to promote the integrity of the muscular system, and their food is rich in carbon likely to produce high condition—*plethora*.

The Dr. maintains that there is a degree of antagonism between the *productive* and *reproductive* organs; the one being exerted at the expense of the other; so that if the reproductive functions shall be exercised too often, at a time when pure air and exercise are not allowed, the act must necessarily draw largely on the nutritive system for a supply of those elements disintegrated in the sexual congress, and thus other parts of the system, which also derive their materials for carrying on the various functions from the same nutritive source, must suffer in the exact ratio to the use that is made of the reproductive.

It has been observed by eminent physiologists that when the nutritive functions are very active in supporting the animal, and developing fat, the reproductive system is in a state of torpidity, and *vice versa*. These facts are in accordance with the experience of most men, who pay any attention to breeding. They know that it is next to an impossibility to impregnate

a very fat animal. The sterility of fat Suffolk sows, for example, is notorious; and they also know that it is next to an impossibility to fatten a breeding sow, bringing forth two litters instead of one annually. A few exceptions to this physiological law, however, does not impair its validity; and antagonism existing between *nutrition* and *reproduction* is beyond all doubt. Hence, if a horse should be urged to five or six copulations a day for a whole season, as is often the case, regardless of the conditions on which his very existence depends, is it to be wondered at that the nutritive functions should fail to repair the destructive effects of the exercise of purely animal propensities? Certainly not.

Whether the Dr. is *wholly* correct in his view, will be a subject for future decision. We have no doubt, however, of the evil tendencies of the causes alluded to. Overtasking any of the vital organs or functions continuously, is productive of incalculable mischief; impure air and confinement in tight boxes of stalls, will injure animals of the most excellent constitutions, and the sooner farmers and all who keep animals find it out the better.

B.

#### Imported Cattle for Kentucky.

One of the finest importations of stock which has ever been made into this country, was discharged from the ship *Antarctic*, on Tuesday (Aug. 29) at N. Y., for the Kentucky Stock Importation Company, formed by about a dozen gentlemen of Fayette, Scott and Bourbon counties. The lot consists of five bulls, two three year olds, and three one year old; (one cost two hundred guineas) six cows and one calf, eight heifers, one and two years old; one of the year old heifers cost \$500, and is a remarkably fine animal both for size and beauty; color red; 54 Cotswold sheep, some of the bucks of unusual size; 18 swine, and one Cleveland bay stallion which cost \$1100; a very fine animal.

Another lot by the same ship, belonging to Col. Wm. Alexander, of Woodford co., consists of three bulls, four cows and eight heifers,

The cattle are all short horns, and it is stated by the N. Y. papers, made the voyage in excellent time, and looking as lively and fresh as though they had been stabled on shore; the cattle were arranged on the poop deck with their heads to a wide alley in the centre. The stall for the horse was located amid ships, and the sheep were put forward between decks. Of these there are 8 rams and 46 ewes. The swine are the improved Yorkshire and Liverpool breed, and are consequently large enough. Several of the bulls and cows were prize animals, and the horse was the best that could be found in the north of England. The agent of the company, Mr. Bagg, took out with him \$20,000 to make the purchase. Mr. Alexander above spoken of, has made 15 importations before the present one.—B.

#### The Lawton Blackberry.

It will be recollected, that we published some months ago, a description and engraving of the Lawton Blackberry, to which the attention of fruit growers near New York had been attracted by its superior qualities. We perceive that it has been watched with some care by them this season, and that it has stood the test of their scrutiny very successfully. Mr. Charles Downing, an eminent and well-known fruit grower and nurseryman on the Hudson, thus writes to Mr. P. Barry, of the Horticulturist, in relation to it:

"Having heard a good deal about the *Lawton*, or *New Rochelle* Blackberry, for the past year or two, and knowing that many of the new fruits were overpraised, I made a special visit to Mr. LAWTON's, a few days since, to see for myself, and I can assure you I was well paid for my trouble. There is no humbug about it; and the only wonder is, that it has not been more generally introduced and propagated before. The fruit is large and sweet. It is an enormous bearer; indeed, the quantity (considering the large size of the fruit) surprised me, and the berries were perfect. Mr. LAWTON informed me that they continue in bearing five or six weeks, and in favorable seasons much longer. He has some two or three acres, and will have plants to dispose of in the fall and spring. The latter, however, is the most preferable time for transplanting. Plant as early as the ground is in good working order."

**REMEDY FOR THE BLACK KNOT.**—I have never found anything that will compare in efficacy for preventing black excrescences on the plum tree to a strong solution of *chloride of lime*, applied to the wounds made by their removal. I have tried this remedy two years, and in no instance has it failed to prevent the fungus wood from bursting out again from the wound. A trial was made this year on about fifty young trees, from a portion of which the knots were cut off early in summer, and no application made to the wound; to a second portion strong lime was applied; and to a third, chloride of lime. In numerous instances the excrescence burst out again in the two first cases, in the later none. Salt has been strongly recommended, but the superiority of the chloride was very decided.—*J. J. Thomas.*

#### Perennial Flowering Plants.

Perennials may be transplanted this month, and increased by dividing the roots. Every garden should have them; select such varieties as are perfectly hardy, and those that will give a constant succession of flowers till late in the fall. The different varieties of the phloxes are good for constant flowers. The perennial, larkspurs and phloxes look well with the annuals and other perennials.

#### Blackberry Root Syrup.

The following receipt for making a syrup of the common blackberry root, we commend to all who are troubled with summer complaint: it is an efficient remedy for diarrhoea, and has been repeatedly known to cure dysentery in its worst form:

Take of blackberry roots, washed clean, say four quarts, after being cut into two-inch pieces; put them in a kettle, with water sufficient to cover them; boil for three or four hours, adding water when necessary; when done take out the roots, let the liquor stand a short time to settle, turn off the liquor from the sediment, which throw away, boil this liquor down to the consistence of thin molasses, when cool; add loaf sugar and a little brandy, if desired. This syrup will keep for a long time. For an adult, take a table spoonfull and dilute with water, and drink freely; reduce more when necessary; a smaller proportion for children. The liquor before boiling down is equally good, but will sour in warm weather, if kept over one day. The liquor before boiling down, after the roots are taken out, when sufficiently strong to look dark colored, may be used as an enema, after each evacuation of the bowels; use a four-ounce syringe for a child of eight or ten years, and twice that quantity for an adult; if the case is obstinate, add from five to ten drops of laudanum for each four ounces, according to age.

N.

#### What we already know.

It may be thought quite unnecessary to tell a person what he already knows; yet we find that we are liable to do many things contrary to the dictates of our better judgment, and therefore it may not be amiss occasionally to remind each other of that which is no news.

Now it is a well established fact that it is policy to do work well in all cases, though by that means we get much less done. As a general thing we undertake to do at least three times as much as we can do in a proper and profitable manner.

It is generally considered best to make as much manure as we can; but instead of that, many of us neglect to make use of that which naturally accumulates about the farm. Deep and thorough plowing, strict attention in hoeing, together with a special regard for the garden, are well known to be matters of much importance; and yet how often do we see men plowing only four or five inches deep, and making large baulks around the trees and stumps; while the corn is often uncared for till it is so overgrown with weeds that it can hardly be seen, and the garden is left almost entirely to take care of itself. Who does not know, too, that he can get his year's wood much easier and cheaper in the winter than at any other season of the year? and yet one may travel through this country for days together any time after the snow is off without seeing a decent sized wood pile.

Perhaps I shall be called a fault-finder, yet if we are all to pass along and take no notice when things go wrong, who will ever make any improvements?

Now, Mr. Johnstone, what I have said does not amount to much in my estimation, but I will send it along, and if you can make anything of it you are at

liberty to do what you think best with it. It is accompanied with the best wishes of

AUSTIN HENRY.

*Big Prairie, Newago Co., Aug., 1854.*

[Farmers, as well as men in other avocations of life, need "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." They cannot be too often reminded of what they are prone to neglect, nor too earnestly urged to systematize their farming operations, that all things may be done in season.—ED.]

#### Plaster Beds at Grand Rapids.

Mr. R. Butterworth, proprietor of the plaster, water-lime and stucco warehouse at Grand Rapids, in a private letter, thus alludes to the geological formation of the plaster deposit of that place: "Our plaster beds are very extensive. The bed I am now working lies about 24 feet from the surface, through alternate layers of plaster, cement-rock, clay-slate and magnesian limestone mixed with plaster. The upper layer, which I worked three years ago, consisted of a greyish plaster mixed with carbonate of lime (common lime-stone); it was counted a most excellent fertilizer by the farmers who used it, which I account for because of its containing hard, mineral impurities, in which were found iron, magnesia, sulphur and alumina. This rock was near 7 feet thick. I continued my excavations, and 20 feet below I found another bed of pure plaster 7 feet thick; then one foot of clay-slate, then another plaster rock 13 feet thick, containing the purest white stucco plaster, and a transparent selenite, or purest sulphate of lime. This is the rock I am at present working, so that if your friends want, I will supply it in good barrels, at one dollar per barrel, delivered to the steamboat on the bank of Grand River.

#### STATEMENT OF EXCAVATIONS.

	ft. in.
Soil, clay drift,	20 00
Cement rock,	06
Clay slate,	5 06
Grey plaster rock,	7 00
Clay slate,	4 00
Cement rock,	3 00
Clay slate,	3 00
Carbonaceous plaster rock,	2 00
Clay slate,	2 05
Magnesian lime-stone mixed with plaster,	1 65
Clay slate,	4 01
Plaster rock,	7 00
Clay slate,	1 00
Plaster rock,	13 00
Clay slate,	2 00
Plaster rock, bored into,	4 00

Total excavation, 74 11

This quarry is worked dry, the upper springs having been all cut off; and no water will be found till the formation is bored through at about a hundred feet, when the salt springs will be arrived at which drain this extensive clay-slate formation."

This letter is in reply to one by the writer enquiring the rates at which plaster may be sent into the interior and southern portions of this state from Grand Rapids, by way of Chicago and the Southern and

Central Railroads. It is well known by every farmer who has used both, that the Grand Rapids plaster is far superior as a fertilizer to either Oswego or Portage; and if we can by this route obtain the former at the same price, or even a trifling advance, we shall do well to buy it. Mr. B. says the cost will be three shillings per barrel to Chicago. **B.**

#### Experiments in Making a Clearing.

**EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER:**—I find in the last number of your paper a letter over the signature of "Shiawassee Farmer," asking information as to the best method of clearing timbered land; and having had some experience in that line, I have concluded, after some hesitation, to lay before you the statistics, and you may give them a place in your paper or not, as you think proper.

In 1836 I commenced clearing a farm covered with a heavy growth of the several kinds of timber described by your correspondent. I first cleared twelve acres by chopping the timber off. This process I found both tardy and expensive, the cost at that time for clearing and fencing amounting to fifteen dollars an acre. I then measured off an eight-acre lot, hired a hand by the month, and about the first of June he commenced by cutting and piling the undergrowth, cutting the rail timber, and girdling all trees over four inches in diameter. In August a man was employed to help finish clearing and fencing, and when done the whole expense, including board, amounted to \$4.38 an acre. About the middle of September the ground was sown with wheat and grass seed. The yield of wheat was eight bushels per acre, while an adjoining piece cleared off at an expense of \$15 an acre, produced fifteen bushels.

I let the piece lie for four years, during which time it afforded an excellent pasture for stock, and good dry wood for my fire. At the end of four years I spent one day in felling the few trees that had not fallen of themselves, and paid a man \$15 to complete the clearing, which he did in eight days, assisted by a boy 9 years of age, and a small pair of four years old steers. The result of this experiment, although very satisfactory, did not prevent me from trying another. I paid a man \$5 for girdling ten acres, and as the timber began to die I employed my leisure hours in cutting the underwood, which was left on the ground as it fell. After two years the piece was fenced, and as grass seed had been thrown upon it, I soon had another good pasture field, with but little expense.—I disposed of the farm before this lot was cleared, but it was my opinion, and the opinion of others, that the clearing could have been completed for two dollars an acre. Here, then, was a piece of heavily timbered land cleared for about three dollars an acre, and this sum was amply paid back in pasture.

Yours, respectfully,

S. A. WADE.

*Jefferson, August 25, 1854.*

#### Failure of Crops—Light Wanted.

**EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER:**—Sir:—I sowed my oats and barley on sward land. It is true I did not plow it "twelve inches deep," but I plowed it as deep as I do for corn, about six or seven inches. The field contained many oak grubs before plowing. These I cut off a few inches below the surface, and plowed right through the grubs, turning the furrow over as smooth there as anywhere else. I dragged the ground before sowing, and seeded it pretty heavy. The oats and barley came up well, and grew about three weeks, when the barley came to a stand. I went to see it often, and strained my eyes trying to imagine that I saw it grow, but all to no purpose. There was here and there a little patch in the field where it attempted to head out, but when they should have been ripe they were not to be found. After wheat harvest the barley ground was entirely bare, without any signs of a crop having been sown on it; not even a weed was to be seen. The oats did a little better, having grown about a foot high and headed out. My corn, adjoining these crops, and planted on last year's corn ground, with the same depth of plowing as the oats and barley, beat all the corn crops in the neighborhood. The soil on these three lots, or rather the soil of the lot on which these three crops were planted, for they were all in one lot of about eighteen acres, varied from loam to part sand and clay, and all dry, not requiring any underdraining. Can you tell me the cause of the failure of my oats, and particularly of my barley crop? The land is not worn out, having never had more than four crops grown on it, and having been fallow about four years, and is pronounced by old farmers "good land." I have been greatly distressed about making meadow, having failed three times in my attempts. My difficulty is not in making it *take*, but in making it *keep*. A year ago last spring I sowed my wheat ground with clover, dragging the wheat in after a light rain, and following the harrow sowing my clover seed. It came up well, grew beautifully till winter set in; but in the spring the roots were out of the ground some two, some four or six inches, and some all the way; in short, there was only here and there a blotch of clover to be found, so much so that I did not mow it, although I paid dear for my seed. I have farmed it only five years, and have no experience. Please give me your advice. Yours, &c.,

J. S. C.

*Mt. Clemens, Mich., August, 1854.*

[If there are any of our readers who have had a like experience to that of J. S. C., we should be glad to hear from them on the subject of which he complains. Barley we know to be a crop that will not do well on some soils; but his experience with oats is somewhat unusual, especially in ground that has borne an excellent crop of corn. As to our correspondent's clover, his complaint for this year is the same as nearly all the farmers in this vicinity have made during

the last spring. It was killed by the freezing and thawing of last winter. For that there has as yet been no remedy discovered, beyond deep plowing.—*Ed.*]

#### Chess—Crops at Thornapple.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The prospect of farmers is good in this section of country, notwithstanding the fear that help would be scarce and wages high, as two dollars a day was asked by some. The farmers here have done most of their work within themselves; the weather being favorable the harvesting was done in good season, and some have begun threshing. We have a passable crop of wheat, the berry being good, and the heads long. It did not turn to chess this year, and never has, here nor anywhere else on this earth. If a man sows chess on his land, like any other wild seed; if winter kills the wheat, this being a hardier tougher vegetable, will grow and ripen its seed, ready for another favorable opportunity. Nature never produces chess in any other way; never did and never will. When wheat is sown on land that overflows with water, the wheat will all die soon, however well it may look in the fall; chess, if the seed be there, will not die, being as different in nature as in looks and quality, but will grow rank; it is naturally hardy, and will flourish where wheat cannot grow. Thus we see on high and dry lands, if water stands a few days only in cold weather in uneven places, the wheat will all die as far as the water covered. By this all may see that wheat cannot live under water where many wild plants thrive the best.

Our grass here is good; corn and potatoes look well; beans tolerably good, oats good, &c. We have some fruit with the exception of peaches, which are almost a total failure.

A. B.

*Thornapple, Barry Co., August 30, 1854.*

#### What becomes of those Seeds?

Is a question that has often presented itself to my mind. Stepping into one of the stores of this place last spring, I noticed a large pile of unsold garden seeds. I remarked to the merchant, "you don't seem to sell garden seeds much;" he replied, "it is no loss to me, they have to stand it." Well, a man cannot help his thoughts, but he need not speak them unless he chooses to. I am disposed to speak mine on this subject. The question is, does anybody sustain a loss by the seeds not being sold? If they do, who is it? Is it the vender of seeds, or is it the buyer? I will give my experience in this matter. Last winter there came an *agent* along with seeds to leave on commission, purporting to be raised at the garden of White & Morrow. A new firm, think's I; they'll do their best to please. So accosting the blade in the cloth cap from "Dich land," "are your seeds good," says I.—"Warranted," says he; so they were, warranted to be "goot for nitchs." I bought 12 papers to begin with,

and in this way I filled up my garden, to suffer the mortification of having to get seeds elsewhere before I could raise anything in the shape of vegetables but weeds. I am not the only one that has suffered by buying the White & Morrow seeds; many in our place can testify the same.

Those unsold seeds are taken up by the agents, and what becomes of them after that? Can you or any one else answer the question? If so please do it.

Will you please inform the people of this vicinity if there is such a garden as White & Morrow's, and oblige many.

G. G. WOODMANSEE.

*Olivet, July, 1854.*

[We have not seen any business notices or advertisements of any such firm in our exchanges.—*Ed.*]

#### Leeches and Bloody Murrain.

MR. JOHNSTONE, SIR:—I observed an anonymous communication in the August number of the *Farmer*, recommending the use of pure water for stock, as a preventive of the bloody murrain; as it was thought that leeches taken into the stomach with impure water caused that disease. I do not dispute that pure water is the best for cattle; but cannot agree with that writer, that leeches are the cause of bloody murrain; it is quite as possible that bad water occasions the disease, for I do not think there is blood enough in the blood vessels of the stomach to bleed an animal to death in so short a time as they frequently die. I have heard it remarked, that the great flow of blood was caused by leeches in the liver; but I have often examined the livers and other parts of cattle that have died with it without ever being able to find any, though I am credibly informed that they are sometimes found in beef cattle. For my own part, I have lost about as many cattle with this disease in the winter as in the summer, and at that season my stock is always kept in, and have good water.

In Vermont, where I lived most of my life till the fall of 1830, I never saw or heard of a case of bloody murrain, though leeches are much more plenty there than here. I do not see why that disease among cattle may not be accounted for on the same principle as bloody dysentery, or separation of the blood, as in case of cholera among human beings. I lived some years in Lenawee county, and knew many cattle die there; and also since I came to Grand River; but never saw one cured till since I came here. One of my neighbors found a receipt, which he tried upon an ox, and cured him: the remedy was composed of salts and tallow; I cannot tell in what proportions; I have cured some with it, and given it to others, which have died. Last summer I was told that strong mullen tea mixed with pulverized chalk would cure it; I tried it, and cured a cow; I think I had from six to eight ounces of the chalk, and gave the mixture at two doses. If any one knows this or any-

thing else is a certain remedy, I would like to hear from them. Dry murrain I have never failed to cure, and have tried it many times, by giving two pounds Glauber salts dissolved, to an ox, and in the same proportion for younger cattle.

Your correspondent says he is a common man, and confines himself to facts. I profess no more myself, being a tanner and currier by trade, and a farmer by practice.

H. H. ALLEN.

*Paris, Kent county, Aug. 1854.*

### An Experiment with Wheat.

HOMER, July 11, 1854.

This is peculiarly an agricultural town, full as much so as the same area of ground in any part of Michigan that I have seen. A deep rich soil in which gravel and loam prevail, even faced, scarcely any waste land. It is occupied by an industrious, intelligent and generally thrifty class of inhabitants. I noticed especially the farm of Mr. James Worthington, (who, by the way, with his good lady, are model people in the way of easy home courtesy, without affection.) I don't know that the crops on it, though excellent, were better than some others that I have seen this season; but there was such an air of neatness and uniformity about the buildings, orchard, fences, crops, and in a word the whole premises, that it must strike the eye of every beholder who is a lover of order, as something like a model farm. Mr. Worthington has a moderate crop of wheat on the ground, about forty acres, which promises to yield from twelve to twenty bushels to the acre; and he tells me that had he not sown it to clover before the first of April, he should have ploughed it up and put in some other crops; but wishing not to lose his clover, and considering his wheat gone, he resolved to try an experiment. He accordingly put in a sharp strap harrow and tore it thoroughly to pieces. His neighbors told him if his wheat was not spoiled before, it certainly was then.—"Well," said he, "let it go." But he put on a smooth heavy roller and rolled it nicely down. The roots took hold anew, and it is a crop of more than middling height, remarkably even, will probably every acre of it yield over fifteen bushels, and a majority over twenty. He has a field of twenty-five acres of corn, and I think it is decidedly the best I have seen this season; perfectly even, and covers the ground like a swamp.—He cultivates the small yellow, from the fact that it is earlier, and he can cure it at that stage, to save the fodder green, and have his corn ripen off so as to give equally as many bushels, and he values each acre of corn fodder so earned worth more than an acre of marsh hay. I noticed also some fifteen or twenty acres of mixed grain, rye and oats, which Mr. Worthington informed me, was much more profitable to him than one kind alone, giving a larger yield to the acre, and making much better feed. Mr. Worthington is improving his stock of hogs, which I notice is not gen-

erally the case among farmers in this section. He showed me a fine Suffolk sow he had purchased this spring. There is also on this farm a flock of 500 fine sheep, which sheared this season about 2200 pounds of wool.

J. A. B.

### Inquiries about Cranberries.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I send you a dollar for the Farmer. At the same time I take the liberty to make an inquiry respecting a worm that is destroying my cranberries. I bought here a year ago last spring, and have a considerable piece of marsh land, one part of which of some six acres in extent is partially covered with cranberries. Last summer as well as this, they promised well, but both times the worms have injured them a great deal. They seem to be the worst where it is the driest. I have a few spots near a little lake in my marsh meadow where I can not see a sign of the worms. Do you know of any remedy for them? I have a small swamp, some four acres, lying close to the said cranberry marsh. I could with very little expense make a dam across its outlet on the cranberry marsh, above which it lies some 5 or 6 feet. By this means I think I could keep water in the swamp and make a small pond of it, to be let off on the cranberry marsh, when it would be needed. Do you think this would prevent the worms from doing their injury, or benefit the cranberries?

It is a beaver dam that is across the outlet of said marsh; by fixing it up a little I could flow the marsh over in the spring, and set it all under water; also in the fall; this would perhaps be beneficial. Any information respecting these points will be thankfully received by

THEOD. WELCKER.

*East Marion, Livingston county, Mich.*

[We cannot of course tell from Mr. W.'s description, what the worm is which has attacked his cranberries; but we have seen notices of similar complaints by cranberry cultivators at the east, for which they applied at the rate of four bushels of ashes, or the same amount of salt per acre the middle of July. The worm which attacks the cranberry is similar in its habits and nature to the apple worm.

As to whether the dam would be useful, or whether it would be proper to overflow the marsh in which the cranberries grow, we think that no better plan could be adopted. The cranberry is a native of wet swamp localities, and its nature is slightly amphibious, being used to protection from the frost by being covered with ice and standing water in winter, and in summer it needs ample moisture for its roots, while its leaves and the fruit bearing portions of the plant should be kept out of water. The most successful growers of the cranberry at the east, invariably recommended the practice of flowing their marshes from the time the plant is gathered till late in April or the beginning of May; and if it is thought that the dry weather will affect the fruiting of the plant, the water is let on to the marsh from time to time when the construction of dams give the grower facilities for this operation of short floodings.—ED.]

## The Little Giant.



This is a machine recently introduced from Missouri, by the PENFIELDS, for crushing corn and cob, shelling corn, and grinding meal for feeding. In crushing corn and cob, it does not make the cob as fine as desirable, but leaves it in excellent condition to pass through a grist mill. It will prove a good machine for those who desire to feed much corn and cob meal. With one horse it grinds a bushel of ears in 10 to 15 minutes. The machine weighs 340 lbs. One thing must be observed, in reference to corn and cob meal, unless the cob is ground into *fine meal*, it tends to irritate and inflame the stomach and intestines of animals, and produces more injury than benefit. If, however, it is made *fine*, there is, in our opinion, few articles better adapted for a general feed. We are aware that some of our best farmers condemn its use, and we will not venture a positive recommend from our own experience of one winter with it, but entertain strong feelings in its favor.

B.

## Seed Wheat.

In the number of the *Farmer* for last month, we took occasion to call the attention of our readers, to the necessity that seemed to exist for some care in saving and preserving the seed of our great staple production—wheat, in such a state of perfection, that instead of deteriorating, it should continue to grow better, or at least not grow worse and worse from year to year. We perceive by a late number of the London *Agricultural Gazette*, that the editor has had his attention called to the same subject, by specimens which have been forwarded to him for examination. He says:

The specimens on our table include two or three ears of red wheat, sent to us by General Arbuthnot, from Northamptonshire—a few of bearded wheat, from Lois Weedon, sent us by the Rev. S. Smith, results of his row culture—an ear of a white wheat from Cirencester, and some also of white wheat from Ayrshire. General Arbuthnot's specimens are astonishing— $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with 11 spikelets on each side, each spikelet containing five large, plump, and well ripened grains, the whole yielding 110 grains, exclusive of tail corn, of which there is hardly any. Those

from Ayrshire are as bad as any we have seen—not for deficiency of parts; the ears are tolerably long, there was room and place for twice as many grains upon them as they actually bear, and each grain might have bulked to twice or thrice its actual size—the appearance is that not of over crowded, and therefore small and spindled produce, but of a growth for which ample means had been provided, but only up to a certain stage, at which accordingly it stopped. Other ears could, of course, be easily exhibited whose produce was of little quantity or value, owing to other very different and, perhaps, more frequent causes.

Now between these two extremes, what are the influences whose presence or whose absence has produced this difference of produce? Some of them are within the power of man, and ought therefore to be studied by him. It is evident that General Arbuthnot's plants are of a good sort; the "Bristol Red," as it is called, appears, from other specimens we have seen, to possess a good habit of growth; that, then, is one point of importance. It is evident, too, that this habit has been seconded by vigorous life during that early period in the history of the plant, when its different parts in embryo were assuming the distinctive characters of their ultimate products, for we have an ear containing a very large number of spikelets, each spikelet including a large number of florets. It is plain that the plant has not been stunted subsequently to this formation of its parts, for they have all fulfilled the purpose of their formation—none of the spikelets are abortive, each of the florets holds a ripened seed; the nourishment of the plant during its growth has been perfect, the soil in its texture has been suited to the habit of the plant, and in its composition has been able to supply its wants. The plants, too, have not been crowded, and each has had its fitting quantity of air and light. Lastly, they seem to have escaped all insect pests, and the attacks of those vegetable parasites which, however, appear to prosper chiefly when the conditions already indicated have been wanting.

At present an average ear of Wheat contains perhaps 30 or 3 dozen grains. The ear from Cirencester (sort unknown) to which we have an allusion has 11 florets on each side, and 4 grains in each; those from Lois Weedon (Payne's Defiance, a bearded Wheat) have 13 florets on each side, and 3 or 4, generally 4 in each; ears of the same sort of last year, contained 14 spikelets on each side, and 4 in each; the "Bristol Red," sent us from Northamptonshire, contained 110 grains, 11 spikelets on each side, and 5 grains in each spikelet! And that these are not the limits appear from a spikelet from another ear of "Bristol Red" before us, in which we count six perfect grains, three on each side, and the rudiments of further florets between them!!

Mr. FRANKLIN EVERETT, a correspondent from Grand Rapids, writes us, "Just tell your readers, that in five years, they can buy Australian wheat of me for \$5 per bushel—wheat that will produce double the present yield. The way I shall get this wheat will be thus:—at harvest select the best and largest heads in the fields; shake out the seed that will shell out first; sow it in drills, well thinned out, in the garden; keep it dressed out like any other garden crop; select the best heads of that crop for the seed of next year, and submit it to the same treatment in the garden. Proceed thus from year to year, cultivating the

drills of wheat by a free use of the hoe and cultivator, and always selecting the best for seeding, and the word of a botanist for it, if God's laws are unchangeable, great improvement will follow. Should you publish this, you need not expect that any one will try it, they had rather give me \$5 per bushel for my 'Australian Wheat,' and find out, after sowing it five years in the field, that it is no better than any other; while I, by renewing it every year, will have a superior article to sell."

All that is given above, tends to show, that attention to the improvement of seed wheat is considered of no slight importance. If the use of good sound seed, would but add only a single bushel per acre to the produce, would it not pay, both by the less quantity required to be sown, and the increased yield? While attention to the seed would probably aid in getting rid of some of the pests, which return year after year to sap the vigor of the stem, and diminish both the quality and quantity of the wheat.

### Poultry.

MR. EDITOR:—The hen fever still rages pretty high, and some extravagance is indulged in regard to the improved or imported stocks. While there are some things appertaining to this matter too extravagant to continue, a great advantage will accrue to agricultural interests from the excitement. If there were no other advantages arising from a poultry yard, the amount of rich fertilizer for the soil, if properly managed would meet all expenses and trouble. Why should we be at the expense and trouble to import guano from the islands of the sea, when we can produce it at home for nothing? For nothing I say, because the eggs and chickens of a good poultry yard will meet all the expenses and more, and then you have the droppings extra. If these droppings are only preserved and applied to the soil in the same way you would the guano, they will be found to be more profitable in proportion to the cost. What is guano? It is only the droppings of sea fowl. These fowls live principally on fish, and for ages have roosted on these islands; and because no rain falls there the fertilizing qualities have remained. Why should their droppings be materially more valuable than our domestic fowls? Some advantage may arise from their food, but not enough to be taken into the account at this time. It is much to be regretted that the generality of our farmers make no account of this advantage from a poultry yard. Those of them who keep fowls let them run at large, and have no kind of convenience at all for the preservation of their domestic guano. It is all wasted, as also much other valuable manure.

I have often been asked if there was any advantage in keeping the large breeds of fowls over the common breeds. I cannot answer this in any better way than to give my own experience. Last spring I obtained three full blood Shanghai hens, and one half blood,

having also a full blood cock. The result with these has been that since about the 1st of April (the time when I obtained them,) the half blood and two of the full bloods have had two broods of chickens each.—They have weaned them off at from four to five weeks, and commenced laying again. They have invariably laid an egg every day till the clutch was completed. I have one common fowl, kept as the others have been, which has never laid oftner than every other day. I have one white Shanghai pullet, which I obtained from Mr. W. S. Lunt, of Findlay, Ohio, an extensive breeder of pure bloods of all the improved, as also of fancy fowls, which has now laid an egg every day 123 successive days. How much longer she will continue I cannot tell, as she has not indicated a discontinuance, and on the 122nd day she laid two eggs. If any fowls can do any better than this, I should like to see them.

Their laying qualities are undoubtedly; still it is urged they will not lay so much more than the common breeds. If they do eat more, they will furnish you more than double the number of eggs, and of a much better quality; besides, if you want them for the table they will afford you more than double the quantity of delicious food. Again, if they eat more, they will manufacture for you a proportionately larger quantity of guano. Add to these qualities, they are so domestic you will have no trouble to keep them where you wish. Yet still I think there is but little difference in the quantity of food required by each. Any one who wishes to get pure breeds of Shanghaes, Brahmans or any other kinds they may choose, cannot do better than to give Mr. Lunt a call. I suppose he has other hens which will prove to be of the same sort as my white one. I cannot close without urging on the readers of the *Farmer* to keep fowls, and be sure to have a good shelter for them, and then carefully to preserve their droppings for their land.

E. H. PILCHER.

*Adrian, Mich., Aug. 24, 1854.*

### The Kentucky Coffee Tree—Potato Disease.

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 11th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—I happened yesterday to get hold of the last number of the *Companion*, in which are a number of inquiries, one of which I can answer:—“Whether the Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*) grows in Michigan?”

It is found on the banks of the Grand River, at this place, and at Ada; it is rather rare. I have found it only on the sand alluvions, near the river; have never seen it more than two inches in diameter. I have tried to domesticate them with some success; very small ones will live. I have not succeeded in raising one that was an inch in thickness.

*Potato Disease.*—Let a botanist talk a little about that. The true cause has been pointed out long ago. The plant by being cultivated almost exclusively from the *tuber*, which is unnatural, has run out, as any

*other tuberous plant will*; its failure was predicted long before it came. Two ways are indicated to restore it.

1st, Cultivate from the balls.

The first trial will not succeed; it must be repeated time and again. Gather balls this year; plant them, and get balls from them, and so on, several times. I repeat *once will not do it*.

The 2d way is to go to the Andes, and get the original plant.

I have not time now to give the reason for what I have said. The philosophy I will give, if wanted; but will simply say, that soundest principles of botanical philosophy indicate what I have asserted.

Yours truly,  
FRANKLIN EVERETT.

### Meteorological.

A correspondent at Allegan writes:—"I wish you would inform me what is one of the best authorities on Meteorology, and how a meteorological record ought to be kept, with reference to monthly and daily mean of the temperature, and other data? What is the best barometer—its cost, how it ought to be used? Is there a rain-gauge to be had in Detroit—what is its cost? What conclusions should be drawn from the variations? What is the rule by which the height of any place is found by the barometer?"

One of the best books, and in fact the most complete introductory work we are acquainted with on Meteorology, is that of a Swede named Kaemtz; it is entitled "A complete course of Meteorology," and has been re-published in this country by one of the New-York publishing houses; but as we have never seen the re-print, we cannot say what firm it is.

The form of a meteorological record depends a good deal on the exactness with which the observer wishes to note the various changes. The Smithsonian Institution has adopted a form of tables to which we think all observers ought to conform, (and we are sure that Professor Henry will cheerfully transmit copies of them to any one who may apply to him for them,) or the directions which have been adopted by that institution. A record should consist of the observations of the height of the thermometer at certain hours each day, to establish the minimum and maximum, as well as the average temperature of the of the several seasons—the rise and fall of the barometer, with the changes indicated by it; the direction of the winds; the appearance of the atmosphere—whether cloudy or clear; the amount of rain, which the rain gauge would indicate, as falling within 24 hours, and such other remarks as the observer may deem necessary, to render his record correct, reliable and complete.

Barometers of the most approved construction may be had here in Detroit, at from \$10 to \$30.

Rain gauges are various in form, and their expense depends on their fitting-up. They may be had here, for \$6 or \$7, at Burt & Bailey's.

There are no certain indications given by the barometer, which are universally applicable to it under all circumstances, or in all locations. The barometer marks only the present pressure of the atmosphere, which results from changes in it that have already passed, and the effects of which may be felt within certain periods, and cause certain variations in the instruments which are worked by it. The following are the general rules by which observers may be guided:

1. After a continuance of dry weather, if the barometer begins to fall slowly and steadily, rain will certainly ensue; but if the dry weather has been of long duration, the mercury may fall for two or three days before any perceptible change takes place, and the longer time elapses before the rain comes, the longer the rain is likely to last.

2. On the contrary, if after a great deal of wet weather, with the barometer below its mean height, the mercury begins to rise steadily and slowly, fine weather will come, though two or three wet days may first elapse; and the fine weather will be permanent in proportion to the length of time that passes before the perceptible change takes place.

3. On either of the two foregoing suppositions, if the change immediately ensues on the motion of the mercury, the change will not be permanent.

4. If the barometer rise slowly and steadily for two days together, or more, fine weather will come, though for those two days it may rain incessantly, or the reverse; but if the barometer rise for two days or more during rain, and then on the appearance of fine weather begins to fall again, that fine weather will be very transient.

5. A sudden fall of the barometer in the spring or autumn indicates wind; in the summer during very hot weather, a thunderstorm may be expected; in winter, a sudden fall after frost of some continuance, indicates a change of wind, with thaw and rain; but in a continued frost, a rise of the mercury indicates approaching snow.

6. No rapid fluctuations of the barometer are to be interpreted as indicating either dry or wet weather of any continuance; it is only the slow, steady, and continued rise or fall that is to be attended to in this respect.

7. A rise of the mercury late in the autumn, after a continuance of wet and windy weather, generally indicates a change of wind to the northern quarters, and the approach of frost.

To determine heights by the use of the barometer, needs an acquaintance with algebraic formula, which would be out of place here. We refer the inquirer to Arnott's or Muller's Physics, which treat of such subjects fully.

## HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

S. B. NOBLE, EDITOR.

## Pear Trees.

In the last number of the *Farmer* we proposed to offer a substitute for the quince to dwarf pears. We know of no stock yet discovered to dwarf pears upon that has produced a long lived tree, except pear. We offer the pear as the only suitable stock for pears either for dwarfs or standards. It does not follow, because the pear tree naturally grows tall, that they *must necessarily* be permitted to do so. The form and height of the tree depends almost entirely upon the will of the cultivator. We have pear trees that are now twenty years old, grafted on pear stocks, that are not over twelve feet high, that began to bear at six years old from the root graft, and have borne every year; they were kept dwarfs by adopting the shortening in system of pruning and thinning out unnecessary branches. We have others also, that were *permitted* to take their own way, and are from twenty-five to thirty feet high, of the same age as the dwarfs. From the dwarfs we can procure the fruit at less than half the labor that is necessary to obtain it from the standards; the branches should be permitted to put out as low as one foot from the ground; with judicious pruning a fine handsome top may be formed the second year; with proper culture such trees may be kept dwarfs and produce fruit the fifth or sixth year. If the cultivator has stocks sufficient, it is better to set out small seedlings the year before you intend grafting, and graft the seedling stocks instead of the root. We cannot conceive how the opinion has so generally obtained among agriculturists, that the pear cannot be grown and brought to bearing in a life-time; and this is often urged as an excuse for not setting pear trees. We are happy to know that this opinion is fast yielding to matter of fact, and pears are now sought for by much the largest portion of fruit growers. We know of those in Michigan who, after clearing their farms, have sown pear seeds and raised trees, that have for years borne fruit, and they have enjoyed the luxury of having delicious pears of their own raising. Pears will bear from seeds and grafts with proper culture, as soon as apples, as a general thing; and should there be a few isolated cases where they do not, it is no justification for any one to neglect setting pear trees. We commend the following extract, from an article by B. P. Johnson, Secretary N. Y. Agricultural Society, to all who design to set pears this fall, or the ensuing spring:

**PEARS ON QUINCE STOCK.**—I found at the West, in many places, the dwarf pears on quince stock, dead, the quince dying out. This extends all over the country: in the neighborhood of this city, very great loss has been sustained, especially on light soils. A gentleman at the West suggested that those on the light soils, so far as he was advised, died; but we find at the

East, they have failed on all varieties of soils. May not the difficulty be, that the pear shoot being the more rapid grower, exhausts all the nutriment, and the quince cannot secure enough to expand its roots. We have heard this suggested. But suppose they do succeed—at best they produce but little, and one good flourishing pear tree, like the French trees in Detroit, and others of our old varieties in this State, will produce as many pears as an 100 of these.—B. P. JOHNSON, in the *Journal of the New York Agricultural Society*.

We do not wish to discard and lay aside entirely, pears dwarfed on the quince; but we think they should not be depended upon. One or two crops of pears may pay for the outlay, while those on pear stocks are coming into bearing.

## Gathering Apples.

Very much depends upon the manner apples are taken from the trees, to have them keep well: it is too often the case, that they are bruised by being either *pounded* or shaken off; apples that are bruised by falling cannot be expected to keep good. The only proper manner to gather them, is to pick them by hand, depositing them carefully in a basket, or what is better, in the barrel or box in which they are intended to be kept. We know that it costs more to procure them in this way; but they are enough better to pay all extra labor. All those that do accidentally fall, should be picked up and kept entirely separate from those picked by hand, and used for drying or *early* winter use. Apples transported to market, should be conveyed in a vehicle on springs, that they may not be bruised in the least. We know that in some years apples keep much better than in others; but we think the *too common* complaint is caused by the manner in which they are gathered and transported: quite a large portion that are in barrels are bruised, so they decay before they are matured and fit for use, and the purchasers have just cause of complaint. Fruit ladders cost but little, and are an indispensable article to gather fruit; every cultivator should have them. We hope the time has come, when cultivators will adopt the plan of forming the tops of trees *low*, say from one to two feet from the ground, and from such trees the fruit can be gathered at less than half the expense that it can from tall trees: such trees will come into bearing earlier—will be more healthy, and be in much better taste.

## The Apple Crop.

From the most reliable information we can obtain, it appears that the apple crop will be better than for two or three years past; not that there will be more apples; but the present crop is much less affected by the apple worms. As far as our observation has extended, we think not more than half the usual damage is done this year by the worm; whether this is owing to the failure of the crop last year, leaving little or nothing for the worm to breed upon, or

whether the worms are actually growing less, cannot now be decided: there are certainly fewer than formerly, and this fact alone should be an inducement to use extra means to destroy them; do it this fall and next spring, by scraping the trees and washing with ley; do it thoroughly, and next year you may expect them to be less in number than this year.

#### The American Pomological Society.

The American Pomological Convention met at Boston on Thursday, the 14th of September, at the hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. From a somewhat extended report of their proceedings, which we find in the Boston *Courier*, we condense the following statement of what their action was on the various fruits presented to their notice. It may be well to premise, that nearly all the distinguished Eastern growers of fruit and nurserymen were present, and took an active part in the proceedings. Judging from their remarks, there appears to have been an earnest desire to be careful, in recommending the sorts which pomologists from many sections, were positive would prove valuable additions to the lists of fruits already adopted by the convention as worthy of cultivation:

**Pears.**—In response to the call of the president, for the opinion of the convention, on varieties of pears worthy to be placed on the list of those *which promise well*; the Beurre Clairgeau, Sheldon, (a New York seedling,) Epine Dumas, Collins, (a seedling from Watertown, Mass.) and the Adams, (exhibited by Hovey & Co.) were first selected; and then the Grande Soleil, Jaune Dewitt, Walker's King Sessing, Belle Noel, or Fondante de Noel, Doyenne Sieule, Pius Ninth, Fondante de Maline, Beurre Sturkman Rousselette Esperine, Zepherine Gregoire, Theodore Van Mons, and Compte de Flanders.

The Hampton pear, which Mr. Barry said, was known to him as the Hagerman; the Dallas pear, the Sterling pear, the Boston pear, were not adopted for the list of those that promise well.

The Beurre Diel, after full discussion, was placed upon the list recommended for general cultivation.

William R. Prince of Flushing, L. I., submitted a list of thirty-three pears, which he proposed should be placed upon the rejected list:—Belle et Bonne, not rejected. Belle D'Aout—This was said to be one of the most deceptive pears in the catalogue, very handsome, but very miserable, rejected; Belle du Bruxelles, rejected; Martin Sec, rejected; Chesseley, not rejected; Beurre Van Mons, Bouquia, Callebasse of France, or Pitt's Prolific, Jalouse, Leon le Clerc, Lavalle, Maria Louise Nova, March Bergamot, Moorfowl Egg, Paysane du Portugal, Pope's Quaker, Queen Caroline, Queen of the Lower Countries, Queen of the Pears, Sugar Pear, Summer Bergamot, Summer Thorn, Swan's Egg, and Vert Longue Panache—all rejected.

Chelmsford, Beurre d' Aremburg, Hampden, Bergamot, Messire Jean, Muscat Alleman, Windsor, and Bezi de la Motte—not rejected.

The proposition to place the Easter Beurre on the list which promise well, called out a long discussion. Messrs. Barry, Walker, Eaton, Wilder and others all admitted that it was one of the finest winter pears cultivated; but there appeared to be an uncertainty about its being suited to all locations, so its position was not defined at the present meeting.

**Pears on Quince Stocks.**—Mr. Barry, before introducing a list of pears suitable for quince stocks, remarked that he regretted to see it spread abroad, that the cultivation of the pear on quince stocks had proved a failure, as that mode of cultivation enabled many to enjoy varieties of delicious fruit years before they could do so in any other way. The best quince stocks were from the Fontenay and Angers quinces. The common apple or orange quince were not suitable for budding upon. On them the bud may grow well for two or three years, but will ultimately fail. This list was not intended to be only of first-rate fruit; but it included all that had been proved to do well upon the quince: it contains the Rostiezer, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Diel, Duchess d'Angouleme White Doyenne, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Fig d'Alencon, Urbaniste, Easter Beurre, Glout Morceau, Pound, Cattilac, Vicar of Winkfield, Napoleon, Beurre d'Amaulis, Beurre d'Aremberg, Soldat Laboreur, Beurre Langeleir, Long Green of Cox, Nouveau Poiteau, and St. Michael Archange. The list was adopted by the society.

**Apples.**—The Autumn Bough was not put on the list worthy of general cultivation, until it had been further tested. The Hawley apple was put on the list that promise well; so was the Mother apple, the Smoke-house apple, and the Primate or Summer Pippin. The Melon apple was advanced to the list for general cultivation; so was the Minister, which Mr. Manning considered the very best apple for strong soils. The Early Joe was not put on the list that promise well. The Ribstone Pippin was recommended as a good apple for cultivation in Northern latitudes. The Genesee Chief, as a native variety, was recommended to be placed upon the list of those that promise well. The Monmouth Pippin, the Benoni, and the Coggwell apples were also placed on the same list. The Winthrop Greening or Lincoln Pippin was put on the list for trial. The Williams Favorite was put on the list for general cultivation, by the unanimous consent of the convention, with the qualification, that it does not flourish well on light soils. One of the members proposing that the convention should give its opinion, as to the best winter sweet apple for cooking purposes; the Danvers Winter Sweet; the Lady's Winter Sweet, and the Ledge Sweeting were the three which seemed to be most highly and generally commended, particularly the second. The Garden

Royal apple was recommended as one of the best varieties for gardening purposes.

*Cherries*.—Governor Wood, Black Hawk, Kirtland's Mary, Rockport Bigarreau, Ohio Beauty, the Hovey, Walsh's Seedling, and the Great Bigarreau of Downing were placed upon the list which promise well.

*Strawberries*.—Burr's New Pine and Jenny Seedling were placed on the list as sorts suitable for certain localities.

*Plums*.—The McLaughlin and the Reine Claude de Bavay were adopted as suitable for general cultivation; and Ives' Washington Seedling was put on the list of those that promise well.

*Raspberries*.—Knevett's Giant was taken from the list which promise well, and recommended for general cultivation as a hardy, delicious variety, a good bearer, and far ahead of all others.

Dr. Brinckle's seedlings, the Orange, French, and Walker varieties, were placed on the list which promise well.

*The Concord Grape*.—This new variety elicited much discussion as to its qualities. The convention, however, although they admitted that all that was related of it might be and was true, did not endorse it for general cultivation, nor adopt it on their lists, but left it over for future decision, after it had been more fully tested.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held at Rochester in September, 1856.

#### Lice on Trees.

**FRIEND JOHNSTONE**—Dear Sir:—When I became a subscriber to the *Michigan Farmer*, nearly four years since, I being inexperienced, placed implicit confidence in what I therein read. Perhaps I should do so still, did not an article occasionally find admittance into its columns which experience teaches me to be incorrect. At the present time I refer particularly to an article in the July number, from the pen of John A. Shaw, relative to lice on trees. His theory seems to be that trees well pruned, and washed with strong lye will not be infected by these insects. Permit me to state, that four years since I transplanted 50 apple trees. I have kept them well pruned, the ground well manured and cultivated; in addition to which I have set up the leach with fresh ashes, on purpose to get lye as strong as possible, to wash my trees with. This was attended to each spring during the month of May. It may be my lye would not eat feathers, but it certainly would destroy all the leaves with which it come in contact, and float an egg or potato. My trees are as thrifty, perhaps, as friend Shaw's, or any trees; still one of them was discovered to be covered literally with lice, in June last. What to do I did not know. I burnt sulphur under the tree, holding it close to the limbs; sprinkled lime on the tree when the dew was on, and finally succeeded in killing them by reducing soft soap

to a consistency suitable for a wash, then I washed the whole of the tree from the roots to the topmost branches. The result was the leaves turned black, curling and twisting as though fire had been near; but in a few days the lice were all gone, and there are now new shoots twelve inches long, grown since the washing. So much, Mr. Editor, for my experience on trees and lice. I deem strong lye indispensable to a healthy growth of trees, but it will not prevent the infection of trees by lice. Yours, &c.,

D. E. CRANSTON.

*Tyrone, Livingston Co.*

[The lye undoubtedly acts as a healthy stimulant to the bark, and if applied when the lice or a greater part of them are hatched out, thins them out so that they can do no more injury. But if the lye is only applied but once, and before the vermin was hatched out from the nit, we do not think the desired cure would be effected. The soft soap being unctuous, would remain longer effectual as a preventive, and would serve to destroy the lice as they hatched out from day to day. But because Mr. Shaw found lye effectual in his case, and our friend Cranston did not—does not prove that the use of strong lye may not in many cases serve to check or destroy the insects complained of. It is possible that at some particular stage of their growth, or from some other cause, with which we are as yet unacquainted, these pests of orchards may be more easily destroyed or checked than at another. We know that mercurial ointment has a very destructive effect on vermin of similar habits on cattle. Why would not a wash or soap containing some of the same materials as the ointment serve a similar purpose? Has any one tried it? We throw out the suggestion as worthy of a trial.—ED.]

#### Transplanting Trees.

We are frequently called upon to give our opinion, as to the best time to transplant trees—spring or fall. No one person can decide this point; because much depends upon the climate, soil and location. Difference of opinion exists among horticulturists on this subject. Physiologists contend that autumn is the best time, immediately after the fall of the leaf; because the trees are then in a dormant state; the wounds readily heal, and new rootlets put out; and when winter sets in, the tree is firmly established and ready to commence its growth early in the spring. Others judge differently, mainly founding their opinion on past experience, without properly considering the difference of climate, soil and location. Our experience inclines us to favor fall planting in all warm soils, and an eastern or southern aspect; on stiff clay, or cold and moist soils, with a northern or western aspect, we are decidedly in favor of spring planting.

We think that as much depends upon the manner of doing the work, as there is in the time; and the greatest number of failures arise from the imperfect

way of setting and want of proper care. It is a well-known fact, that thousands of trees are taken up in the fall, and transported hundreds of miles to their place of destination, and in the nurseryman's phrase, "laid in by their heels," and there kept until spring. The purchasers seldom know but they were dug up in the spring. Trees properly "laid in by the heels," come out good in the spring, and in many instances small rootlets have been formed—this fact is a strong argument in favor of fall planting. If the work is to be done in the spring, let it be as early as possible, and before the buds swell, this gives the trees the advantage of the early spring rains; they get well started before the dry time commences.

*Taking up the Trees* properly is an important point; it should be done with care, getting all the small fibrous roots possible, without bruising them or the longer ones; they should never be suffered to lie basking in the sun, or in a cold dry wind.

*Planting Out* should be done with great care; the holes dug large, *not deep*; the roots placed in their natural position, as near as possible; the holes carefully filled with good rich and mellow soil; one hand placed upon the tree, while the other is used to place the dirt carefully among the roots—around and *under* them, gently pressing the earth down; if in the fall raise a small mound around the tree, to support it which can be taken away in the spring; if done in the spring no mound is necessary.

*Mulching the Trees* is a point which ought not to be neglected: this is done by placing around the tree long manure or straw, to protect the earth from drying by the sun, and keeps it moist. If trees are properly mulched they need no water—or little, if any.

*Side-hill Setting*.—When trees are to be planted out on a side hill, the place where the tree is to be put ought to be made *level*—say a circle of ten or more feet in diameter; this level retains the rains, and the trees do much better.

*Manure* ought never to be put around, or in contact with the roots of trees when setting out, unless composted with muck and other good fertilizers; but may be beneficially placed around the trees after setting; not close to the tree, for that makes a harbor for the mice, and many times they girdle trees and kill them.

*Pruning the Trees*, when transplanting, is sometimes necessary; but only when the roots are mutilated, cut, or broken off; naturally the roots and tops of trees *always* correspond. The too common practice of cutting off a large part of the tops of trees at transplanting we repudiate.

#### A New Strawberry—Scott's Seedling.

In the September number of Hovey's Magazine, it is stated that, out of the immense number of seedling strawberries which have been raised since 1834, when

Hovey's seedling was first brought to notice, there have not been over two hundred which have been introduced as possessing some superior qualities; yet out of the whole there are not probably twelve varieties which would be selected as first-rate at the present time. Among those possessing some really excellent qualities, the editor calls attention to a variety known near Boston, as Scott's Seedling, of which the magazine contains an engraving. The following is the description given of it:

This variety was raised five or six years ago, by Mr. Scott of Brighton, Mass., from the seed of the Prince Albert, an English variety, impregnated, we believe, with the Boston Pine. He has now had it in full bearing three or four years, having four or five acres of plants, and has proved its qualities very thoroughly, at least as a market fruit; having sold many thousand boxes, at a higher price than any other kind, except Hovey's Seedling. All who have tasted it speak in high terms of its beauty and excellence.

In 1853 we examined the beds when in bearing, and were surprised in seeing such a fine crop. The land was light, and the season dry, yet the vines were full of its long and rich crimson scarlet fruit, proving it an abundant bearer, and very hardy, as Mr. Scott never protects his beds in winter. The berries are very long, and of rather peculiar shape, the flesh soft and melting, and the flavor rich, with a kind of orange perfume. The vines are of dwarfish growth, with rather short petioles, and smallish leaflets, of a light yellowish green. We annex a description.

*FRUIT*, large, conical, one and three quarters inches long, and about one and a half in diameter, at the base; color, deep rich crimson scarlet, with a shining surface; seeds, yellowish, rather deeply imbedded; flesh, pale red, little hollow at the core, not over juicy, but rich, buttery and melting, with a peculiar orange flavor. *Calyx*, large, spreading, projecting beyond the fruit. *Stem*, moderately stout. *Staminate*.

#### The Concord Grape.

C. M. Hovey, the indefatigable editor of Hovey's Magazine, in the last number, states that he has recently paid a visit to the residence of Mr. E. W. Bull of Concord, Mass., the originator of the Concord Grape; and the editor says the half has not yet been told about this new seedling. But we will let Mr. Hovey tell his own story. He says:

The Concord grape vine, however, in a full bearing state, we had not seen, and our visit to Mr. Bull was made to examine for ourselves its growth, habit, vigor, and general characteristics. After what we have said of it already, our friends may be surprised when we say, the "half was not told." We were never more astonished ourselves. Growing on the thin and hungry sand, on the side of a steep declivity, we found the Concord in the most vigorous and, beautiful condition: true, with some of the vines, and there are several from three to eight years old, Mr. Bull has tried to see what can be done with good treatment, which they have never before had; and therefore they have been well manured and watered, without which, with such a large crop upon them, they must have half perished in this dry summer. But there were vines with and without good management, on purpose to show what they will do under the most or-

inary treatment, and all who may take the pains to visit Mr. Bull will see for themselves.

We found the old parent vine one mass of branches, foliage, and fruit; some of the leaves measured *thirteen inches in breadth*, and the clusters *seven and a half inches long and five and a half broad* across the shoulders; this, too, on the 8th of August, one month before maturity! Indeed, the clusters fully averaged in size those on vines of the Hamburg under glass. Two vines four years planted out, and running over a trellised arbor, had each about *sixty* bunches, several of them of the size just named. This was altogether too large a crop for vines of that age to bear; thirty clusters each, or sixty on both, would be an ample crop; but Mr. Bull intends that all may know what the vine will do; and that the grapes may be tasted freely, he declines to reduce the

number, though it may greatly increase the size and beauty of the clusters. Not a speck of mildew or rot has been seen, and the foliage appears to be so thick and vigorous that even the thrip seems to keep shy of this variety, preferring the tender foliage of the Isabella. Of the hardness of the Concord we can only say, that, with the thermometer at  $28^{\circ}$  *below* zero, last winter, not an inch of wood was injured; while the Isabella was killed in some parts of Concord nearly to the ground.

Mr. Bull has the Isabella in a most favorable situation on the southwesterly side of his house, trained to a trellis, slightly manured; yet here,—and the comparison for earliness and even quality should always be made from the same ground,—it never fully matures a crop. The Concord, everywhere, is growing on open trellises, or scrambling without support over the ground.

### A Good Apple, and perhaps a New Variety.

The following letter will tell the history of the origin of the apple, of which the above outline is given, a lot of which was left with us, and which were so tempting in appearance and flavor, that it was with difficulty we saved a few for the description, and to take the above sketch from:

FLORAL HILL, Sept. 13th, 1854.

Messrs. EDITORS *Farmer*:—The box of apples left at your office last evening, with the promise of a notice, are a seedling variety, brought in 1828, from the old Willard Nursery, near Spring Wells, by JARED FAIRMAN, of Canton, in this county, and known in the family as "Ma's Apple;" since propagated under the name of "Mrs. Fairman's Favorite," by J. WARNER, Plymouth's veteran pomologist, to whom that vicinity owes much for the excellence and variety of her apples. This name being cumbersome, and there being already one known by its original cognomen, I have given it as the "Lady Fairman;" believing its beauty of exterior, fine grain, juiciness, and pleasant sub-acid flavor, entitle it to a place among fine dessert apples.

The tree is a vigorous grower, good bearer, and ripens its fruit continuously from the middle of Aug. to the latter part of Sept. The firmness of its texture renders it a better market fruit than most apples of this season.

You will judge the apple from itself. I may have retained a childish predilection in its favor.

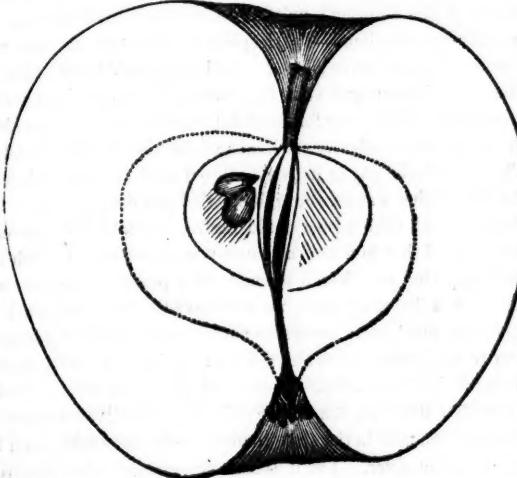
Mrs. E. P. F. B.

We have shown the apples to some good judges of new varieties, and one of them is inclined to think it the same as the "Red Bellflower," of Downing, which is thus described in his book of fruits;—"Fruit large, regular, oblong, conical: skin pale greenish-yellow; but nearly covered with red, striped with dark red, and dotted with yellow: stalk pretty long, planted in a deep, narrow cavity: calyx closed, sunk in a deep, narrow basin: flesh white, tender, of tolerable and mild flavor, apt to become mealy, November to Janu-

ary." Downing says of the "Red Bellflower," however, that it is "third-rate, and scarcely worth cultivation." Thinking that Western soil and climate might have improved it, we turned to Elliott's Fruit Book, and he also classes it as among those apples which are unworthy of further cultivation. The above description of Downing's very nearly approximates to that of this new apple. Many of the specimens sent us were "regular," or less one-sided than the one represented by the engraving. The stalk was short, however, but placed in a "deep, narrow cavity." The flesh of this apple is tender, crisp, with an agreeable sub acid flavor. The appearance of the apple is very tempting, and the color rich. If it prove on further trial, as Mrs. E. P. F. B. says, a vigorous grower and good bearer, it will be a valuable acquisition to our Western fruits. So far as the appearance of the fruit, its flavor and flesh, may be taken as points to judge from, they were decidedly in its favor: still, much must depend upon its keeping qualities, and the good habit of the tree.

### Asparagus.

As soon as the frost has destroyed the tops, mow them off close to the ground, and permitting them to



dry, burn them on the bed. A coating of well-rotted manure should then be spread over the bed, about four inches deep, and left till spring; when it should be forked into the bed; and a good dressing of salt or lime, sufficiently strong to destroy all weeds, should be applied: this promotes the growth of the plant. New beds may be made in the fall and covered with manure; if three years old plants are used you can cut a fair crop the second year.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

#### Letter to the Editor—A Summer Ramble.

MR. EDITOR:—You live in the city; do you never grow weary of the ceaseless throbbing of that great heart of life, the "muffled drum" forever at your side; weary of the thousand pulses beating their endless reveillie on every hand—the sleepless sentinel eyes, and tongues that are never silent? And what would you give now if you might shut your senses to all that is around you, bathe your forehead in Lethe's stream, and awake on the wood-crowned banks of the old St. Jo.? The forest looks gay in its parti-colored autumn dress, the murmuring waters, the sighing wind and dropping leaves are all that a poet could desire, but taking it for granted that you are, as your vocation makes it necessary that you should be, more of a practical farmer than a dreaming poet, we will leave the murmurs and sighs and fading leaves to nature, and introduce you to something more like the real business of outdoor life in the country. In the first place you must know that there are few more fertile or well-cultivated farming counties in the state than this—the namesake of our noble river. Yet it seems strange that while almost every other county is represented in your paper through the agency of ramblers, correspondents, editorial visitations and the like, ours, with one or two trifling exceptions, has been quite neglected, speechless and forgotten. But without seeking for the cause of this silence now, we will for the present be content with your imaginary advent among us; and hope it may have the effect of arousing the slumbering ambition of our intelligent farmers and their wives and daughters, who, if they choose, can handle the pen with as much effect as they do their farming and household implements.

As this epistle is only intended to represent a desultory country ramble of one day for your especial relief from city thraldom, you will naturally expect that it will be a rambling affair. Not to disappoint expectations, we will at once wander back to the middle of summer harvest time, when the contrast between city and country is greatest. The sun beams down as hotly here, perhaps, as in your close-walled streets, but the breezes are fresh and free, and the fluttering leaves seem to impart a pleasant coolness to every breath that comes to us from the dark green woods. One feature peculiar to this county, or at least to

the part from which I am writing, is, that in consequence of there being much prairie land, the timber, especially a great part of that along the river in the vicinity of the prairies, is left standing, as its growth is considered of more value than the crops raised on the same land would be. This gives an appearance of newness, a sort of native wildness one would hardly expect to see in a county so thickly settled, and so well cultivated as this.

But the woodlands bordering the prairie are in many places indented with fine farms, and you will see many neat residences cosily nestled down under the shadows of the native trees, which most farmers in this vicinity have had the good taste to leave near their dwellings. The forest too, through which the river winds, is broken here and there to give place to thriving villages, with comfortable farms between. It was my intention in commencing this letter to have taken a morning stroll through the quiet woods surrounding our beautiful village, and then to have wandered on to one of those half prairie, half wild-wood homes, of one of which you have a most beautiful description in your June number for last year, and then I wanted you to spend an hour or so in a certain harvest field, not as a laborer, but as a looker-on at such a scene as I venture to say you have seldom if ever witnessed. But the day is too far advanced—too much time has been spent in preparation—we must forego both the former diversions for the present, and content ourselves with a very brief view of the latter.

Take your stand under the spreading walnut by the fence which separates the green, crimson-tasseled corn from the broad acres of golden wheat, now fast falling before the measured steps of the cradlers. At your right hand, a few rods distant, is the river, the bank covered with oak and cedar trees, extending the whole length of the two fields; at your left, but farther off, stands the old brown farm-house, all hidden from sight but the roof, and that only visible when the tree-branches are swayed aside by the wind; behind you is the stately corn, and before you the falling wheat. Now it happens that the owner of this farm is at the present time favored with an unusual visitation.—Daughters and nieces and daughters-in-law and grandchildren have made his house a point of re-union after years of separation. They have come from the east and the west and the south, and have gladdened his heart and made the old homestead merry with their rejoicings. There has been a laughing proposition that as harvest hands were scarce, this merry company should aid in securing the grain against injury from storms. The bantering proposal has been accepted, and this afternoon a dozen or more of them came down to the field, the distance of a mile, in the broad-spreading hay-rack, which during the harvest season regularly takes the place of the green box on the old farm wagon. They came with the full purpose of giving very material aid by carrying the sheaves together

and setting them up in shocks to be in readiness for storing in the barn early next week; but there was the river with the memories of long past childhood clustering around it thickly as the blooming wild shrubs that draped its banks; there, at the foot of the lane, just where the wagon stopped to let them get out, was the tree from which the grape-vine swing was once suspended; a yard or two of the same vine is hanging yet from the auger hole in the stoutest arm of the old oak; and there was the crab-apple tree, and the cave-bank where the princess pine grew, and the spring with its clam-shell cup, where the harvesters went to drink from the fields above; and the pebbly bottom of the river, shining through the crystal water—all too temptingly near, too temptingly dear to be resisted after so many years of absence. The expressions of delight and longing looks were not lost upon the farmer; he saw how it was, and bade them run down the bank and play in the sand, the water, or any where they chose, and leave the harvest to take care of itself, so far as they were concerned. It is nearly two hours now since those young mothers, aunts and cousins, all children once more, disappeared under the bank at the end of the lane. The sounds of laughter that came up from the river-side an hour ago, mingled with that of splashing water, are not heard now; but there is a murmur of busy voices far up the stream, a gliding in and out among the trees of snowy bonnets, blue ribbons and green veils; and look! as they one by one spring over the fence with the elastic steps of girlhood, there are two with uncovered heads, and long shining tresses, dripping like mermaids! But the sun shines hotly on the harvest field, and even young heads must be sheltered from his rays; it is but the work of a moment to wring the brown locks, conceal them under the broad-brimmed flat, and hurry on to join the others, who have already commenced work in earnest. One cradler is assisting the farmer, and a boy is lazily working among the sheaves in a distant part of the field; they look up in astonishment at the new addition to their forces, and the farmer shouts out, "twelve bundles in a place, girls; and stand them up well against the wind." It is an easy matter to get the twelve bundles in a place, but quite another affair to make them stand! and when by the merest chance they do stand, how are the cap-sheaves to be put on? A deputation is sent to examine a pattern shock, and then such attempts at imitation as are made! The very straws themselves stand out starkly in every direction, expressive of their astonishment at such unwonted positions. Hither and thither, like a swarm of butterflies, white and blue, pink and brown, the laughing party are fluttering among the sheaves, vainly trying to make them stand. But see! our cunning mermaids have hit upon a novel expedient; they have borne the apostolic number of sheaves to a tall stump, around which a circle is formed, and overtopping which the cap-sheaf stands in a most inartistic, per-

pendicular manner. Now the last bundles are disposed of; there are no more bound, and with weary steps and in scattered groups, the company resort to the old farm-house, where, with cherries and currants from the garden, and water from the "moss-covered bucket," they refresh themselves as they repose on the grass and "wait for the wagon." There are but one or two more "bouts" to be cradled, and then we will take our seats on the rack with the farmer, and listen to the comments made upon the shocks in passing. Shockingly ungrateful they might seem if repeated, so only making public our own opinion that few, so inexperienced as they, could have done better, we will consider the day's work done, our ramble ended, and our merry harvesters safe in their village home, recounting the pleasure and achievements of the day. If so much time and room had not already been occupied, I might tell you how when laborers were wanting to assist in loading the wheat the next week, two of the same company volunteered their services, and how successful they were in learning to place the sheaves in proper order with their heads towards the centre of the rack, albeit their own efforts at standing erect on the load while it was being driven over the rough stubble ground, were as far from being successful or even graceful, as one could well imagine; but you may be as weary of this as they were of handling the heavy sheaves, and as they forgot their weariness while laying their heated brows in the cool waters that flowed beside them, so may you again bathe your forehead in Lethe's stream, return to your city labor, and forget for a while your summer ramble on the banks of the old St. Jo.

L. OF ST. JOSEPH.

#### Social Visit at a Farm House.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I would like to have what we country ladies call a social visit, with the lady readers of the *Farmer*. Please imagine, my dear friends, that you have all assembled at my uncle's little log house. Do not be surprised, for if it is a log house, we are perhaps just as contented as though it were otherwise, and will endeavor to make ourselves as agreeable as possible. As we live in the country, you will not expect a long parade about being introduced to each other: a similarity of interests makes us friends at once, and we can well afford to dispense with some of the tedious forms and ceremonies of city etiquette. And now, as we are all together, let us try and enjoy ourselves. The first thing to be thought of among industrious girls like us, is our work; while our fingers are busy at that, we will talk over the news of the day, with the various experiments and improvements in the management of domestic affairs that have come under our notice, and then, perhaps, listen to an amusing and instructive story, read or related by one of our number.

But now I must ask to be excused for a short time from your presence, while I assist aunt in preparing

the supper, and I assure you that there will be no danger of cholera resulting from such a repast as we shall give you.

Here it is, already spread before you : good, light bread, and pure, sweet butter, made in our own cellar, and, perhaps, some pie and cake, and pure, cold water for tea. As fast eating is very unhealthy, and we have plenty of time, we will prolong our meal and enliven it by pleasant conversation.

After supper comes the walk in the apple orchard, where each one can supply herself with a choice dessert of ripe fruit, and then the search for melons in the garden, after which I will show you the place where uncle intends to build his new frame house. It is really a delightful spot, shaded all round with beautiful trees and shrubbery. But now, as we have walked long enough, we will return to the house, and spend half an hour or so in practising music, which with me is one of the most delightful recreations, as it seems to raise one nearer that heavenly home where singing constitutes a great part of the enjoyment.

It is late now, but before you leave me, dear friends, let me tell you that I intend to visit my mother this fall. She lives far from here, in a new country. Perhaps you will hear from me there ; I may get up a club for the *Farmer*; I think it will be very useful in a new country, and by so doing I might introduce you to a good many new friends and contributors. But I will not try your patience longer at present ; good night.

FLORENCE.

[Take some specimen numbers of the *Farmer* with you, Florence ; introduce us to all the friends you find in that "new country," and let us hear from you again.—Ed.]

#### A Proposal.—Not all Moonshine.

MR. EDITOR:—Being a constant reader of your interesting journal, I was highly pleased with the sketch of a genuine farmer's girl, under the heading of "Mary Manly." Any farmer possessing such a jewel, cannot value it too highly. It is charming to see so many rare qualifications combined in so lovely a creature, especially as, at the present day, it is quite a scarcity. The writer of these few lines, a bachelor of not many moons, would esteem himself the happiest of mortals to be connected to so useful a helpmate to carry on his rather extensive farm ; and as he has no way of knowing how to disclose his wishes to the fair object of his dreams, he chooses the medium of the *Farmer* and invites Mary Manly, if she would like to unite herself to Peter Moon in bonds for future prosperity, to give him some idea of the whereabouts of the sphere in which she moves. There is one stumbling-block, and only one, of which he would have reason to be a little afraid, and that is that Mary would be soaring too much among the stars, and, losing herself in the labyrinths of philosophy, forget to darn and mend for me, and let the pudding boil over, and the potatoes burn. Now, if Mary will promise not to ascend higher

than to shine beside the young moon, he will be supremely happy to hear from her through the *Farmer*.

Till then he will remain a patient,

PETER MOON.

[Should we receive any response to this epistle from the "man in the moon," we shall be happy to forward it on its "winding way" as soon as received, and we can learn by what route our lunar friend can be reached. In the meanwhile the lady need not be afraid; our twelve thousand subscribers shall not learn anything more of the progress of this interesting correspondence. We shall be "mum" as a father confessor.—Ed.]

#### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

##### Common Schools.

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER—Dear Sir: While looking abroad over our young and growing state, it is very natural that we should cherish feelings of pride in view of her prosperity, and more especially when contemplating her literary institutions, with which few states so young as our own are so amply endowed. But even in these things we are yet far from perfect. My object in writing now is to say a few words in reference to the bad management and consequent failures of too many of our common schools. That many of the houses are inconvenient I will admit, but the chief fault lies in the teachers; or, to trace the wrong still further back, in the inspectors who give certificates to those who are, in many cases, entirely incompetent to teach. There are some, to be sure, who only send their children to school to have them out of the way at home; and if they manage to murder the time, it makes little difference to the parents whether they study their books or mischief; and since there is so much carelessness on the part of teachers, it has become a dread to many intelligent parents to send their children to school at all.

I think in most instances the greatest blame attaches to the inspectors. If the candidate happens to be a young and bashful man, they will not question him as much as they ought; they will pity his embarrassment, and think if he is once in the school room he will do well enough. Without inquiring into his moral character, his capability of imparting knowledge to others, his mode of government, or whether he has any government at all, they give him a certificate—and what is the consequence? In a week or two he is exchanging compositions with some of the larger girls, the small children are playing instead of studying their books, and in about a month their parents finding their little ones are not learning anything good, begin to keep them at home. Perhaps in six weeks the school is broken up entirely. And in many respects it is the same with female teachers, though instead of writing compositions, they can manage to have a *tete-a-tete* of a couple of hours or so with their beaux, and then call their charge together. Such teachers are as fit for anything else you might name, as they are for giving instruction to the young and

tender minds under their care. That even the children understand this I will give you a brief illustration. Last spring I sent a boy between five and six years of age to a teacher of high repute and high wages, and withal quite a coquette. He learned his book so very slowly, and mischief and ill manners fast, that I hardly knew what course to take. After a trial of three months I sent him to another school, and the first night he came home he said, "Pa, I can learn faster at this school than I could at the other;" and he has improved in his studies and manners beyond my hopes or expectations.

Now it seems to me that if a child of that tender age could in one day judge so correctly of a teacher's capability, the inspectors, while performing their official duties, ought to be men of sufficient insight and judgment to determine whether the applicant is capable of filling that responsible station.

I am a man of few advantages having had hardly a common school education; yet I feel deeply interested in this subject, and think it is one that should be agitated till there is a change for the better.

YOUNG WRITER.

August, 1854.

[Our correspondent is right in urging the necessity of greater caution on the part of inspectors, and a more thorough examination of the candidates for situations as teachers in common schools. An inspector's task is an arduous and delicate one; very few can refrain from feeling sympathy for a young, diffident and embarrassed applicant; but before yielding to that sympathy to such a degree as to install an incompetent person in a position so responsible as that of teacher, let them reflect on the consequences.—They will find abundant need for all their sympathy on the opposite side of the question. We heard of an instance, not long since, where two young ladies had applied for the same school; one was known to be fully competent to teach all that would be required of her, while of the other it was more than suspected that she was deficient in some of the most essential attributes. Yet the latter was hired; she was a poor girl, trying to do something for a living, the school house was near her own home, she wanted the situation, and though some objected to her as being unqualified, a few tears softened the most stubborn, and the inspectors—one was unavoidably absent, it was said; and the other good-naturedly gave the required certificate, hoping she would prove to be better than was anticipated by those who so much doubted her capabilities. And what was the result? After the first week or two, instead of the twenty-five or thirty scholars with which the school commenced, the number of regular attendants ranged from three to seven; yet she was paid from the public treasury, and received equal wages with the other, who, being also a poor girl, earning her own living, was employed in an adjoining district, and under whose charge all who

were near enough to attend from the first district, were placed. A kind-hearted man who patronized the school from motives of benevolence, remarked that as far as the district was concerned, it was worse than throwing the public money away. It would have been wiser to have given her the money at once, and kept her out of the school house; for then they would have saved the time and kept the school together—whereas now there was dissatisfaction among all parties, and months must elapse before matters could be brought right again.

Now let any reasonable person judge of the propriety of such sympathy, or the justice of such benevolence. Wasted time, misguided children, complaining parents, a dissatisfied and divided neighborhood, are but the beginning of evils resulting from the mistaken kindness of those who are chosen to select instructors for the youth of our common schools. But we would even go a step farther back than our friend has gone. Let the *people* first do their duty in electing competent, fearless, thorough-going men for school officers, and we shall soon cease to hear of such impositions as the teachers of whom he speaks.—Hitherto it has been a common practice to make a scape-goat of the teacher for all the sins of the school and neighborhood; this shifting of a part to the shoulders of the inspectors is an improvement, but the reformation will not be complete till each member of the community is willing to bear the responsibility that belongs to him, and perform for himself and children the duties that his position as a parent demands.—Ep.]

### Meteorological.

#### REVIEW OF THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST, 1854.

BY L. WOODRUFF, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Highest temp. in month,	81° [1st]	100° [30th]	83° [1st]
Lowest " "	52 [18th]	70 [7th]	57 [7th]
Average " "	65 8m.	85 7m.	70 2m.
Monthly mean,.....			73 3m.

#### MONTHLY VARIATIONS.

Greatest daily range,.....	33° [29th]
Least " ".....	10 [6th]
Clear days,.....	21
Cloudy days,.....	4
Part clear,.....	6
Days on which rain fell,.....	8
Total amount of rain,.....	19

#### WINDS.

W., 1 day; N., 5 days; E., 2 days; S., 2 days; S. W., 6 days; N. W., 6 days; N. E., 2 days; S. E., 7 days.

#### REMARKS.

There has been almost a total absence of rain here during the month, which with the extraordinary heat has caused the drought to be felt even more severely than it was last year. The maximum temperature ranged from 90 to 100 degrees on all but three of the 12 last days of the month, and from 90 to 96 on 7 consecutive days. Under the shade of a tree on the 30th the temperature was 105 degs. Thunder was heard on 9 days of the month.

## MICHIGAN FARMER.

ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

DETROIT, OCTOBER, 1854.

*Mr. JOEL A. BALDWIN, is now on a tour through the counties of Calhoun, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan, Barry and Kent, making collections, and soliciting subscriptions to the Farmer. He is our accredited and special agent, and is authorized to settle old accounts. We bespeak for him any attention and advice on the part of our friends, which he may need in prosecuting his business.*

OUR DELAYED PUBLICATION.—Our friends and subscribers must be lenient with us for the delay in the issue of this number. First, Messrs. Lund & Chapin's mills, where we get our paper, met with some derangement in their machinery, and next the water in the Huron river has been so low that they impossible to let us have our usual supply in time. At this season of the year, this has been the great difficulty with us; but the gentlemen who make our paper have nearly got a splendid new paper mill completed, and they inform us there will not be again any cause for such a delay as has occurred in getting our supply of this needful article. We make no promises, but we are using every exertion to provide against any delay in issuing our future numbers.

## The Fair of the State Agricultural Society.

We shall attempt no detailed account or remarks upon the very successful fair of the state society, which was held in this city on the 26, 27, 28 and 29th of September. We have not time to give that detailed account which would prove of interest to our readers, and besides we cannot do the subject justice without referring to the premium list and the entries, all of which will be properly prepared and arranged for the next number of the Farmer, and the whole will serve as a correct record to refer to at a future time. We wish to publish the whole of the entries, so that even those who were unsuccessful in obtaining premiums, may have the credit of knowing that their public spirit in competing deserves to be encouraged, and that it may be put on record that they did something towards rendering the exhibition the best of its kind yet held. The horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry entries exceeded those of previous years, both in numbers and quality. The arrangements also were ample, and showed that experience has not been lost. The efforts of the executive committee and the secretary to make every department of the exhibition satisfactory to both exhibitors and visitors, were highly commended by all. The event to be regretted, was the rain storm which occurred in the afternoon of the second day, and which did but little harm, except to the receipts at the entrance gates. We publish with this number the official list of the officers elected for the ensuing year.

## Officers elected by the State Agricultural Society for the ensuing Year.

President—A. Y. MOORE, Schoolcraft.

Secretary—J. C. HOLMES, Detroit.

Treasurer—H. H. BROWN, do

## Executive Committee.

John Starkweather, Ypsilanti.  
Henry Mots, Detroit.  
Justus Gage, Dowagiac.  
Charles Dickey, Marshall.  
John Miller, Adrian.  
J. L. Butterfield, Jackson.  
P. K. Lench, Utica.  
James Bailey, Troy.  
S. M. Bartlett, LaSalle.  
J. W. Dickinson, Hillsdale.

## Vice Presidents.

County.	Name and Post Office.
Allegan.	John R. Kellogg, Allegan.
Barry.	Hiram Lewis, Prairievile.
Branch.	F. V. Smith, Coldwater.
Calhoun.	J. Brown, Battle Creek.
Cass.	E. J. Bovine, Vandalia.
Chippewa.	Samuel Ashmun, Saut Ste Marie.
Clinton.	David Sturgis, DeWitt.
Eaton.	Reuben Fitzgerald, Bellevue.
Genesee.	L. W. Beecher, Genesee.
Hillsdale.	William H. Miller, Moscow.
Ionia.	Cyrus Lovell, Ionia.
Ingham.	Allen Goodridge, Lansing.
Jackson.	M. Shoemaker, Jackson.
Kalamazoo.	Charles E. Stuart, Kalamazoo.
Kent.	Henry Hall, Grand Rapids.
Lapeer.	A. N. Hart, Lapeer.
Lenawee.	Walter Wright, Adrian.
Livingston.	D. C. Buckley, Howell.
Mackinac.	Michael Dousman, Mackinac.
Macomb.	Ira H. Butterfield, Utica.
Monroe.	A. G. Bates, Monroe.
Oakland.	Lyman Fuller, Troy.
Ottawa.	Henry Pennoyer, Grand Haven.
Saginaw.	H. L. Miller, Saginaw.
St. Clair.	D. Northrup, Port Huron.
St. Joseph.	George Carman, Sturgis.
Shiawassee.	L. B. Martin, Shiawassee.
Van Buren.	Eusebius Mather, Paw Paw.
Washtenaw.	John Brever, Ypsilanti.
Wayne.	J. H. Titus, Detroit.

## Corresponding Secretaries.

Allegan.	Elisha Ely, Allegan.
Barry.	N. Barlow, Jr., Hastings.
Berrien.	Thomas Love, Berrien.
Branch.	E. B. Pond, Coldwater.
Calhoun.	O. C. Comstock, Jr., Marshall.
Cass.	John Collins, Summerville.
Chippewa.	S. McKnight, Saut Ste Marie.
Clinton.	J. F. Turner, DeWitt.
Eaton.	W. R. Martin, Vermontville.
Genesee.	R. B. Perry, Grand Blanc.
Hillsdale.	I. McCollum, Hillsdale.
Ingham.	C. P. Bush, Lansing.
Ionia.	Frederick Hall, Ionia.
Jackson.	J. C. Watkins, Grass Lake.
Kalamazoo.	F. W. Curtin, Kalamazoo.
Kent.	Henry Seymour, Grand Rapids.
Lapeer.	George Clark, Jr., Lapeer.
Lenawee.	A. G. Eastman, Adrian.
Livingston.	W. A. Buckley, Howell.
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Monroe.	E. G. Morton, Monroe.
Oakland.	A. C. Walker, Farmington.
Ottawa.	Thomas J. White, Grand Haven.
Saginaw.	W. L. P. Little, Saginaw.
St. Clair.	Charles A. Loomis, St. Clair.
St. Joseph.	Mark H. Wakeman, Nottawa.
Shiawassee.	James Cummins, Corunna.
Van Buren.	W. H. Harrison, Paw Paw.
Washtenaw.	L. Davis, Ann Arbor.
Wayne.	Abram Fisher, Redford.

OUR PORTRAIT.—Our readers must not feel disappointed that we were unable to send them the portrait of "Zack Taylor" last month, which we transmit to them with this number. We delayed sending out the September number from day to day after it was al printed and ready for mailing till to have waited longer would have done no good. The engraver had his part of the work nearly ready in time, but the printer and the N. Y. express both labored under the

misfortune of being unable to forward it as soon and as speedily as they ought. And now that the plate is before you all, we ask if we have claimed more credit for it than we are entitled to. Is it not the finest engraving of any Michigan animal that has ever been got up?

How it is Liked.

When an important change is made in a periodical which has so many old acquaintances as the Farmer, and with which so many interests are connected, it is satisfactory to the conductors to know that the alteration or improvement is approved by its subscribers. In last month's number we announced that the Farmer's Companion would no longer be published, but that its surviving editors would hereafter be connected with the Farmer, and that its subscribers who had paid would be supplied to the end of the terms of subscription. With the present month that arrangement has gone into effect, and we have the satisfaction of announcing that Mr. Charles Betts will be connected with the Farmer as our associate. Since we made the announcement in the September number of the new order of affairs, we have received several letters from old friends of the Farmer, expressive of their gratification at it, from among which we select the following as showing the estimation in which our attempts to render the Farmer in every way worthy to represent the agricultural interests of Michigan, are held:

DOWAGIAC, Cass Co., Sept. 20, '54.

R. F. JOHNSTONE: Dear Sir—I have just received the September number of the Michigan Farmer. I take this early opportunity to express to you and the other proprietors and conductors of the Farmer, and the Farmer's Companion and Horticultural Gazette, my entire satisfaction with the change in regard to the latter periodical. The union of that able agricultural paper with the Michigan Farmer is an event which I have personally desired for some time past; and I doubt not this change will be perfectly satisfactory to the great body of reading farmers in our state. The union of two such papers, with the united talents and energy of their conductors and correspondents, must be equally advantageous to all parties concerned. I am happy in the confidence I feel that the Michigan Farmer, with this accession to its strength and patronage, will confer additional benefits upon the community through which it circulates, and gain renewed honor and profit to its conductors, and credit to the state. With renewed assurances of my good wishes,

I remain, very respectfully, &c.,  
JUSTUS GAGE.

TO AGENTS OF THE FARMER AND POSTMASTERS.—We must call attention to the necessity there is that all returned papers should be marked with the name of the post office as well as that of the subscriber who desires to discontinue. Unless so marked we cannot cross them off our books, and we shall feel obliged to collect all dues that may accrue from such oversight. Postmasters will also confer a favor upon us by advising us at an early day of any numbers of the Michigan Farmer or the Farmer's Companion that

remain in their offices uncalled for, especially the latter. All subscribers owing for the Companion may transmit the amount due to this office. As the proprietors wish their accounts settled up, they would feel obliged by receiving the amounts soon.

Death of Judge Buckland, of Howell.

Just as we go to press we learn from a letter to J. C. Holmes, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, that D. C. Buckland, of Howell, Livingston county, died at his home on his return from the State Fair, which he attended the week previous. His sudden death, which occurred from an attack of cholera, has been received with much regret by all who knew him. Mr. Buckland was a warm friend of the Farmer, and an earnest and progressive farmer himself. He was formerly a merchant in Howell, but of late years resided upon his farm near that village, which he was gradually improving. He was foremost in aiding to form the county society, and a farmer's club. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and had just been chosen vice president of the state society for his county. We tender our most sincere sympathy in their affliction to his bereaved family.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.—Wm. Dougherty, Esq., of Berrien Springs, while on a visit to the fair, left with us a sample of Australian wheat which he has been raising this year. In the note which accompanied the sample left at our office, Mr. D. says: "I exhibited merely a sample on the fair ground. If I had had two bushels I would have taken the premium, as there was nothing to compare with it. The millers all admit it to be the handsomest sample of wheat they ever saw." So far as we may judge from the sample submitted to us, this wheat is worthy of the praise bestowed upon it. The berry is quite large, we think fully one-half larger than that of the Blue-stem, and nearly twice as large as the grain of the Soule's wheat. We have as yet no means of ascertaining how it turns out under the millstone, or what the quality of the flour which can be made by it; but its appearance, which is not semi-translucent, like the Blue stem, but an opaque white, like the Soule, or White Flint, seems to favor the impression that it will turn out a fine pastry flour. We shall be glad to hear more of it.

With this number of the Michigan Farmer Mr. Charles Betts commences his engagement as associate editor. We are sure that he will be welcomed back by its readers. His articles will be signed with the initial B., by which they will be known. Mr. Betts is about to move from this city to his farm in Burr Oak, in St. Joseph county, where he may at all times be addressed by correspondents.

LIFTING WATER.—In our next number, if the proceedings of the fair will afford us room, we shall give some further notices about raising water for cattle, with illustrations of a plan that seems to us simple and efficient.

**Zack Taylor.**

Last month we made preparations to present to our readers the fine portrait of the Devon bull Zack Taylor, which is given to them with this number of the Farmer. In transmitting his pedigree there was a mistake made, and we received one of his half-brothers. The following is the true pedigree of this fine animal, as furnished by the gentleman who raised him:

*"Pedigree of the celebrated Bull Zack Taylor."*

"**ZACK TAYLOR**, sold by me to Mr. Blackmar, Hillsdale county, Michigan, was got by the Dibble bull, imported by Mr. Vernon, of Genesee Co., N. Y., in the year 1839. Dam, Young Beauty the second; Grand-dam, Rosabella; G. G. Dam, Victoria; G. G. G. dam, Devon. Devon was imported and bred by Messrs. King, of Long Island, and Patterson, of Baltimore. Victoria took the first premium at the State Fair in Utica, in 1845. She has always taken the first premiums at the Genesee and Wyoming County Fairs, when shown.

"Victoria is also mother of the celebrated cow, Sophia, bred by me, and sold when three years old. Sophia took the first prize in the Devon class at the State Fair in Syracuse, 1849. She is now the property of Ambrose Stevens, of New York.

The above is a true pedigree of the Devon bull, Zack Taylor, as bred by me, and now the property of W. H. Miller, of Moscow, Hillsdale Co., Mich.

E. P. BECK,  
Sheldon, Wyoming County.

**THE OAKLAND CO. FAIR.**—We attended the Oakland county fair, which was held at Pontiac on the 21st and 22d of last month, on the last day. For a county possessing such advantages, and a population so much interested in agriculture, the exhibition might be considered meagre.—The show of cattle, horses, sheep and swine was far from coming up to our expectations. The sheep and horses, however, were the best. The pomological department also was poorly filled up, and the dairy and manufacturing departments could not be considered as fully representing Oakland. The cause of this lack of interest seemed to be generally laid to the season, which had been so late that most of the farmers were too busy at their fall plowing and sowing to leave home. There was no want of attendance. During the forenoon and part of the afternoon, while we were present, the grounds were well filled with people, and there appeared to be a general desire to make the most of the fair. We perceive the address, which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Duffield, of this city, is criticised somewhat severely by the county papers, as introducing subjects irrelevant to the design of the society. We had not the pleasure of hearing it, and until it is published have no means of judging how far the remarks of the editors are justifiable.

**BERRIEN CO. FAIR.**—The Niles Register represents that the fair held in that county was a very successful one, well attended, and altogether creditable to the society. The Hon. Charles E. Stuart delivered the address, which was replete with information of interest to the farmer.

**ST. JOSEPH CO. FAIR.**—The fair of this county is to be held on the fourth and fifth of the present month. During a short visit to Centreville, we had the pleasure of visiting the beautiful grounds which the society have purchased of George Talbot, Esq., on which to hold their annual exhibitions. There is seventeen acres in the lot, close to the village, and when we were there, a fine course of a third of a

mile in extent had been laid out for the show of horses, of which the county is said to be a large producer. We half promised some kind friends whom we met there that we should be with them at their fair, but the duties incident to the Farmer control us so that it is impossible.

**CALHOUN CO. FAIR.**—The managing committees of the Calhoun county society, as we learn by some of its members, are exerting themselves to the uttermost to render their fair one of the best that has been held in that section of the state. Their grounds are beautifully located, and their buildings and fixtures are nearly all ready for the reception of the articles intended for exhibition. Calhoun county bore off some of the first and best premiums at the state fair, and we are inclined to the opinion that she will make a noble exhibition of her productions.

**Monthly Notices.**

**FRUIT TREES.**—Messrs. Hubbard & Davis, it will be seen offer for sale this fall, an extensive assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, and flowering plants. We have no more skillful or reliable nurserymen in the state than the above firm.

**VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.**—It will be seen that the well known agricultural book publisher, C. M. Saxton, offers several valuable new books for sale. We ask attention to his advertisements.

**FARMER'S WAREHOUSE AT BATTLE CREEK.**—We call the attention of our subscribers in the vicinity of Battle Creek to the advertisement of Messrs. D. B. & G. C. Burnham, who have recently opened an agricultural warehouse at Battle Creek.

**DEVON STOCK FOR SALE.**—Mr. Wm. H. Miller, of Moscow, will offer for sale at public auction, on the last day of the Jackson county fair, at Jackson, some twenty head of stock, consisting of bulls, cows, heifers and calves, sired by the Devon bull Zack Taylor, whose portrait and pedigree is in this number of the Farmer.

**A GOOD OFFER TO WOOL GROWERS.**—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Peckham, of Albion. His sheep were at the fair, and pronounced by the judges to be choice animals, taking a considerable number of premiums.

**RARE SEEDS.**—Our gardening friends will find a rare chance to obtain seeds in our advertising columns. Mr. Wetmore, of North Cannon, offers a fine and rare variety.

**We have received from the publishers, Leonard, Scott & Co., of New York, the English Quarterlies, and the September number of Blackwood's Magazine—re-publications which deserve a liberal patronage from every one.**

**DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.**—We don't know that "dry goods, carpets, &c." have a great deal to do with farmers, but it is generally conceded that farmer's wives have a word on such subjects, which few care to dispute; and for their information we call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Nall, Raymond & Co., on the outside of our cover. It speaks for itself.

**We are indebted to the Hon. Lewis Cass, for a copy of the annual reports of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution to Congress.**

**We are under obligations to the Hon. Lewis Cass for copies of some valuable congressional documents.**

**THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.**—The new volume of the Scientific American commences with the 16th of September, and we perceive that it is to be increased in its usefulness by the addition of the editor of the People's Journal to its editorial corps. The Scientific American is one of the

most useful periodicals to the inventor, the mechanic or the manufacturer that is on our exchange list, and certainly deserves that popularity which it has attained. It is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum in advance.

**THE LADIES' WREATH.**—We are requested by an agent of the publishers of the Ladies' Wreath, to ask subscribers who have paid for that periodical, but have not received it, to send in their names and copies of their receipts, or the names of the person to whom they have paid, with the time for which they have subscribed. Such communications addressed to this office *post-paid*, will be attended to.

**THE FARMER AND THE HORTICULTURIST FOR \$2.50 PER ANNUM.**—We have just made arrangements with the publishers of the Horticulturist at Rochester, N. Y., by which we can offer to all who are desirous of securing that valuable Horticultural journal, an opportunity of getting it on cheap terms, in connection with the Farmer. All who will pay \$2.50 *in advance*, we will furnish with the Farmer and Horticulturist for the year commencing with January next. This we believe to be a liberal offer. The Horticulturist was originally established by the late A. J. DOWNING; after his death, the well known P. BARRY, of Rochester, assumed the duties of the management, and he has nobly sustained the reputation which his predecessor had given the Horticulturist as a leading journal of rural art and rural taste. We are induced to make the offer above, because we have been applied to by several to obtain them a good pomological periodical, and because the arrangement is mutually advantageous.

### Seedling Potatoes.

Our friend A. F. Hayden, of Saginaw, has been trying his hand at raising seedling potatoes, and writes us that he has this year succeeded in raising a fine lot of them, planted away from all others, just one year from the ball. As these are grown in a northern climate, it is probable that they would do well in the more southern counties. To those who would like to try them on board the Huron steamboat, in bushel boxes, for \$2 per bushel. Those which he has grown show signs of vigor and good health, and may prove a fine variety.

### Sale of Improved Short Horns.

We ask attention to the advertisement of Seth A. Bushnell, of Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio. Mr. Bushnell has been long engaged in the business of raising improved cattle for breeding stock, and his herd consists of selections from his father's stock, who was for twenty-five years engaged successfully as the most prominent breeder of short horns in that part of Ohio. Among the stock Mr. Bushnell will exhibit his bull Hubback, mentioned in the advertisement, and which cost him \$800. We have not yet seen any of the stock of Mr. Bushnell, but it will undoubtedly command attention from those desirous of improving their herds.

The present number was nearly all in type previous to the fair, but our paper makers met with an accident at their mill which delayed us in receipt of this month's paper ten days, and gave us a set back. In the next number, which we hope to have out at an early day, we shall give a full and correct list of the entries made at the state fair, and the award of the premiums.

**FIRST LESSONS IN LANGUAGE, or Elements of English Grammar.** by David B. Tower and Benjamin F. Tweed. New York, Published by Daniel Burgess & Co.

There is no want felt by the teacher so much as that of an elementary work on Grammar, which will so put the elements of language within the comprehension of the young pupils, as that they will take an interest in the study.—This little work is well calculated to supply this want. In fact, we know of none that we should prefer to make a text-book of the elements, before it. The authors well understood the task they set before themselves, when they commenced its preparation. We cheerfully commend it to the attention of teachers, and district school committees.

### RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, APPLE SEEDLINGS AND POTATOES.

**BRANCONIA RASPBERRY CANES.**—Fruit very superior, larger than the Antwerp, canes more hardy and very productive, profitable for market. Price \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred, \$60 per thousand.

**HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY,** (true.)—Very hardy and productive, always free of mildew, and of very easy cultivation.—Price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Yearling plants \$1.50 per dozen.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS.**—One year old, \$3 per thousand; two years old, \$6 per thousand.

**POTATOES** of the following valuable varieties:

**HALL'S EARLY JUNE.**—Early, hardy and productive, \$2 per bu.; \$6 per thousand.

**CARTER.**—Fine table variety, very prolific and hardy, not liable to rot, \$2 per bu.; \$6 per thousand.

**MEXICAN WILD.**—Early, productive, frequently six to nine inches long, eyes shallow, flesh white, boiling very mealy, \$1 per peck; \$3 per bu.; \$6 per thousand.

**ROUGH PURPLE CHILI.**—Imported from South America in 1851, at great expense, by C. F. Goodrich, under the patronage of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. In yield, hardness and table quality, Mr. Goodrich claims that it has no equal, yielding in some instances from 60 to 112 from one; \$2 per peck; \$6 per bu.

**SEEDLINGS OF ROUGH PURPLE CHILI** and several other sorts, carefully selected, very fine, assorted \$6 per bu.

An assortment of choice potatoes, including, with the above, about fifteen sorts under name, beside seedlings, will be forwarded at \$6 per bu.

Orders will be filed according to their dates. Each parcel will be carefully packed, marked and delivered at the railroad depot here, free of charge, after which they will be at the risk and expense of the purchaser. In all instances the cash must accompany the order to insure attention. Money promptly returned by mail when unable to fill orders.

A. G. HANFORD,

Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wis.

[Oct-21<sup>st</sup>]

### A CHANCE FOR RARE SEEDS.

The subscriber has a variety of choice seeds of which he will send 1 post paid, by mail, a package of 25 varieties for \$1, or a larger number in the same proportion; four varieties for 24 cents, or one variety for 9 cents. He has of **MELONS**, the White Mexican, Common Mexican, South American, Ice Cream, McKee's Mammoth, Mountain Sweet, Georgia, Winter, Martin's, Bradford's, and the Jenny Lind and Virginia Citrons or Cantelopes. Of **CUCUMBERS**, Negley's Seedlings, Prolific Black Spine and Two foot. Of **SQUASHES**, the Custard, Sweet Potato, Turban, Striped, Polk, Marrow, Apple, Norris' Scalloped, and two or three other fine varieties without names. Of **PUMPKINS**, McKee's, Cape Cod Sugar, and Extra Sugar. Of **BEANS**, the Golden Eyed, Buena Vista, Stinging Pole, Yellow Six Weeks, Cherry, Three Foot, &c. Of **PEAS**, the Prolific Dwarf, Queen of Dwarfs, May, English, Wilwatch, Japan, Oregon, and Stock Pea from Mississippi. Of **TOMATOES**, Mammoth Red, Purple Skin and Grape. Of **CORN**, Improved Butter, Georgia, Rice, Evergreen, Old Colony, Darling's Extra Early Sugar, Ohio Sugar, Calico Flour, Rocky Mountain, Chocolate, &c. A superior extra fine Head Lettuce. Black Spanish Radish, Double Sunflower Cape Gooseberry, Carnation Clover, &c. &c.

Send current bank bills or Postoffice stamps. When orders cannot be filled the money will be promptly returned free of expense.

Address, post paid, T. E. WETMORE,

North Cannon, Kent Co., Mich.

[Oct-21<sup>st</sup>]

### UNSURPASSEABLE! FEWIN'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE!

The subscriber having perfected his preparation for dying the hair, now offers it for sale in any quantity, neatly done up in bottles. This dye will warrant to color any light colored or grey hair almost instantaneously, and without injury to it, or discolored the skin in the slightest manner. During the past season he has used it with the highest satisfaction on over one thousand persons, who pronounce it the most complete preparation of the kind that has ever been presented to the public.

WILLIAM F. FEWIN,  
224 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.

[Oct-6<sup>th</sup>]

**TOLEDO NURSERY.**

THE subscribers, having by recent importations, and by their own cultivation greatly increased their stock, now offer for sale the largest and most complete assortment of

**Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs,**

ever offered at the West.

The time is past when the West, with its superior capacities for the growth of all the choicest fruits, is compelled to suffer delays, and heavy expenses of transportation, as well as injury to trees, by sending to other States for them.

With our establishment placed upon the most liberal and extensive basis, with the superior facilities afforded to our location by Railroad, Lake and Canal Transportation, to all parts of the country, we feel confident that we shall be prepared to do justice to any order.

We have ready for sale

100,000 Apple Trees, Standard and Dwarf, embracing 115 varieties.  
15,000 Pear " " " " 85 "  
10,000 Cherry " " " " 75 "  
5,000 Peach " of the choicest variety.  
3,000 Plum " including the new McLaughlin.

A large and fine assortment of Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries and Currants.

**THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT**

embraces the most complete assortment west of New York. We have spared no cost or expense to obtain everything now and valuable.

Deciduous and evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss, Bourbon, Climbing, Tea, Bengal, House and Garden Roses, Vines and Creepers, Honeysuckles, Peonies, Dahlias, Altheas, — Plants for house culture, &c., now in fine condition, for sale.

We shall always be happy to see our friends at our grounds, and show them our stock. To those who may desire to purchase we shall always offer the best of stock in large or small quantities, as low as any respectable establishment in the United States.

We can furnish gratis, those who desire our catalogues, No. 1, descriptive of fruits, No. 2, descriptive of ornamental Trees, Shrubs, & and No. 3, combining Nos. 1 and 2. Applications by mail should be post paid and enclose, to prepay postage on catalogues, for Nos. 1 & 2 one, and for No. 3 two postage stamps.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention, if addressed to

MADDOCKS, PERIGO & PRENTICE,  
Toledo, Oct. 15th, 1853.

**STEVENS & ZUG,**

**Furniture & Chair Warehouse and Manufactory,**  
*Below the Michigan Exchange Hotel, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.*

WE are now prepared to offer to our numerous friends, and the public generally, the largest, best, and most complete assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, &c., ever before offered in this city. We have our large Warerooms well stocked with every variety of Furniture, from the most elegant and approved styles, both ancient and modern, down to the very plainest. We have paid particular attention to the manufacture of our wares especially to the

**Seasoning of Materials,**

which is one of the most important items in the manufacture of good Furniture. Our facilities were never so great for getting up the best of Furniture. We are prepared to make to order all the different styles of

**GOTHIC, ELIZABETHIAN, FRENCH**  
and Plain Furniture, for those who wish it made to order.

All our good work is made under the immediate superintendence of one of the firm, who is a practical Cabinet-maker and Upholsterer, and devotes his whole time to that branch of the business.

To our old customers it is unnecessary to say that we make all our work in the very best and most durable manner; and as to style, all know that our patterns are sought after by those who desire a fashionable article; and all that is necessary to have the credit of having extra fine Furniture, is to say that it is of Stevens & Zug's latest pattern. It would occupy too much space to enumerate the articles we have on hand, and can only say, that we can furnish all that is wanted in the way of

**FURNITURE OR BEDDING.**

We manufacture Mattresses of all kinds, quality, size and price. We would especially recommend our

**Hair and Husk Beds,**

as equal to any made in the world. Our stock of Upholstering materials is very large, and comprises

*Brocatelle, Plush, Moquet, Damask, (both silk and worsted,) Delaine, Tapestry, Printed Lasting,*

**Hair Cloth, and Venetian Cord.**

Ladies having embroidered work can have it put on the latest style of modern, or the most antique chair frames, by superior Upholsterers, and at moderate prices. To all, we say, give us a call and examine our goods, for we take great pleasure in showing them, and take no offence when we can not sell our wares.

STEVENS & ZUG.

Sept '54-ly.

Detroit, August 20, 1854.

**ROOFING PAPER.**

**THREE TONS** tared Roofing Paper, first quality, for sale at low rate by JOSEPH HAWLEY, at Hawley's Brewery, Bates street, Detroit.

**COMPOSITION ROOFING** done in the best manner by

J. HAWLEY.

Orders left as above.

[Oct-31<sup>st</sup>]

**SALE OF DAIRY STOCK,**

At Onslow Farm, next Farm to Rose Bank in Anderton, Essex Co., Canada West, 15 miles from Detroit, on the River Detroit.

ON Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, the subscriber will sell by public Auction, the whole of his improved Dairy Stock, consisting of one Bull 2 years old, and three Bull Calves, and forty head of Cows and Heifers—consisting of full-blooded Shorthorns, Grise Devons and Ayrshires. Also ten head of Horses—consisting of Breeding Mares, Work Horses and Colts. Also, fifty head of Sheep and Lambs of the improved Leicester Breed. Also, one Berkshire Boar, two Breeding Sows and a lot of Pigs. Also, a lot of Dorking Fowls, Muscovy Ducks and other Fowls.

The Stock has been selected and bred with great care, and is well worth the attention of those wishing to procure good Stock. Part of the above Stock will be exhibited at the State Fair held in Detroit.

**JOHN PATON.**

Sept-2t

**POLAND OATS.**

NOW is the time to get choice seeds, while they may be had. I now offer my crop of Poland Oats, which are as good as the best. Also, a few barrels of the genuine

**MEXICAN WILD POTATOES.**

the seed from Wayne county, N. Y., and highly recommended.

**Price \$1.25 per Bushel,**

for either the Oats or the Potatoes, delivered at the Railroad. No charge for bags or barrels. All orders filled and attended to in the order they are received. If I cannot fill your order your money will be returned immediately. Address, D. D. TOOKER.

[Sept-2t \$2]

Napoleon P. O.,  
Jackson Co., Mich.

**D. S. MANLEY & BRO.,**

WOULD again call attention to their excellent and extensive as-

sortment of

**FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES & PLANTS!**

Which they offer for sale the coming Fall and Spring at their old and well known

**BUFFALO NURSERY:**

The quantity of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum Trees is very much greater than ever before, and the quality cannot be surpassed by any Trees in the country.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS :**

Of all kinds desirable in the UNITED STATES or CANADA, we have in abundance, and at low prices—particularly ROSES of all kinds. Our retail prices are low, and are contained in a

**GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,**

Illustrated with fine Engravings of Fruit and Fruit Trees. This, together with our Wholesale Trade List, we will be pleased to send to all postage-paying applicants.

Buffalo, August 10, 1854.

Sept-4t

**AT PENFIELD'S STORE.**

EMERY'S improved patent Railroad horse-power Thrasher and Separator. Price, complete, \$175.

Emery's saw mills, for power. Price, \$40.

Straw and stalk cutters, for power. Price, \$30.

Straw and stalk cutters. Price from \$3 to \$20.

Ox yokes and bows complete.

Patent galvanized iron pump tubes.

Iron and wood curbs, &c.

[Aug-4t]

**E. SAMISON, YPSILANTI, MICH.,**

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

**MUSICAL MERCHANDISE****BOOKS, STATIONERY & FANCY ARTICLES,**

Wall and Window Paper, Perfumery and Toilet Articles, Drugg-

Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye Woods, French

Window Glass, Salt, Plaster, and Water

Lime, Cutlery, Watches, Clocks,

Silver Ware and Plated

Goods.

Sole Agent for the sale of T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated *Æolian* Pianos, of Boston. Horace Waters' Premium Pianos of New York, and George A. Prince & Co.'s unequalled Melodeons of Buffalo.

People in Michigan who are in want of Pianos or Melodeons can get them of excellent quality, fully warranted, and just as cheap as in Buffalo, New York, or Boston.

[Sept. '54-6m]

**OSTRANDER & RICH,**

*Carriage, Wagon and Sleigh Makers,*

*Washington Street, 1st Building North of Hewitt's Block.*

KEEP constantly on hand Light Buggies, Carriages, and Lumber Wagons of their own manufacture.—Also, Eastern Carriages of the most improved pattern.

All who are in want of Buggies, Carriages or Sleighs, will do well to call and examine our assortment before going east, as we are confident that the prices will be satisfactory, and we will make the terms of sale easy.

Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Sept-6m.

## KALAMAZOO ADVERTISEMENTS,

## COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

THE NO. ONE STAGE HOUSE,  
BY CLAPP & REESE.

Board \$1.00 Per Day.

Stages Leave this House every Morning for  
Grand Rapids and the South.Passengers carried to and from Cars Free of Charge  
jyf

## POTTER &amp; GALE,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

Heavy and Light Hardware, Agricultural and  
Horticultural Implements.

Agents for

Ketchum's Mowing Machine.

Many's Mowing and Reaping Machine.

Seymour &amp; Morgan's Self-Raking Machine.

Fairbanks' Platform and counter scales.

J. M. B. Davidson's Fire King safes.

jyf

KALAMAZOO, — — — — — MICHIGAN.

## EAGLE FOUNDRY.

W. A. BURT, &amp; SON,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

## STEAM ENGINES,

Mill Machinery, Iron and Bass Castings,  
Screws of all kinds and sizes, and  
e pairing done generally.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

jyf

J. B. CORNELL,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

## CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

All orders promptly attended to, and all work warranted, for we  
use none but the best of materials. Shop near Arms & Co.'s Man-  
ufacture Shop, corner of Rose and Eleanor streets,

Kalamazoo, Mich.

jyf

## CULTIVATOR TEETH.

THE subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing and vending D. B. Rogers' improved steel cultivator teeth, throughout most of the State of Michigan, and north half of Indiana, now offers to supply said district with said teeth manufactured of the best quality of spring steel. These teeth are too well known to need certificates of their usefulness. They have taken the first premium at every State and country fair throughout the United States, wherever exhibited.

The subscriber has also purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing and vending D. B. Rogers' improved Wheel Cultivator, throughout most of the district above named. Exhibited at the last Michigan State Fair, one of these machines, fitted with steel teeth, and received first premium and a Diploma.

No farmer will dispense with the use of these well known farming implements, who has any knowledge of their usefulness.

All orders for Cultivator Teeth, or Wheel Cultivators filled on short notice. Address T. A. FLOWER,

JUN 1st 1854. Pontiac, Mich.

jyf

New Patent Garden and  
CORN PLANTER AND WEEDING PLOW.

THE above implements have been thoroughly tested and pronounced the best now in use in any part of the world. The Planter was exhibited for competition at the great trial of Agricultural Implements, at Geneva, N. Y., July 1852, and was awarded the 1st Premium of \$0 and a Diploma, and gave universal satisfaction. Last fall it was awarded the 1st premium at the World's Fair in New York. Its superiority over other planters consists in its smoothing the ground and pulverizing it before it deposits the seed. Then it deposits the ashes, plaster, lime, bone dust, or any other kind of fine dry manure with the seed in any desired quantity, and at the same time covers it with fine dry earth at an equal depth. It is adapted to most all kinds of seed except potatoes. One acre of ground can be planted with it in one hour. Eight acres is an ordinary day's work for a man boy and horse. Where corn is planted with the planter, it can be cultivated through the season in the most perfect manner, with right management, for the price of one day's work of a man, boy and horse per acre with the

## WEEDING PLOW!

The said implements will be furnished to order, to any person in the State of Michigan, *warranted to work well or no pay*, by the subscriber, who owns the right in the State of Michigan.

JAMES ANDREWS.

Pontiac, Nov. 15.

mar

1854.

1854.

Important to Families Moving East or West.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S  
NORTHERN RAILROAD PASSENGER LINE,

consisting of ten first class upper cabin steam propellers, viz:

GRANITE STATE, MICHIGAN,  
OGDENSBURG, PRAIRIE STATE,  
WISCONSIN, LADY OF THE LAKE,  
J. W. BROOKS, CLEVELAND,  
VERMONT, BOSTON.

Running regularly between Detroit and Northern and Western ports and ports on Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence.

THESE PROPELLERS HAVE UPPER CABINS provided with commodious state rooms, amply furnished for the comfort and convenience of passengers. They are also provided with large steerage cabins, furnished with cooking stoves for the use of families; also with berths where they can use their own bedding.

FAMILIES TRAVELING FOR PLEASURE

or otherwise, will find this a most comfortable and cheap mode of conveyance, and they may rely upon the judgment and skill of the experienced masters in command.

For information concerning the above and rates of passage, apply to

myself GEO. WILEY, Agent.

## REALLY WORTH REMEMBERING !

THAT THE

## MICHIGAN BOOT &amp; SHOE STORE !

STILL continues to hold forth GREAT INDUCEMENTS for all those wishing to supply themselves or families with a first rate article of

## BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

We have recently added an immense Stock of New and Desirable Goods to our former stock, with goods from our

OWN MANUFACTORY, will enable us to offer our patrons an UNEQUALLED assortment of Boots and Shoes of

## ANY KIND OR QUALITY

to select from, and we are determined that they SHALL BE SOLD CHEAP ! by

SWIFT & SEYMOUR,  
200 Jefferson ave., near Bates-st., DETROIT. June-ly

june-ly

## TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

## DETROIT TEA STORE.

L. F. HARTER &amp; CO.,

Have opened the Store,

No. 59 Woodward Avenue, Detroit,

FOR THE SALE OF TEAS EXCLUSIVELY !

Wholesale and Retail.

HAVING devoted ten years exclusively to this branch of trade, five of which was with an Importing House in New York, we flatter ourselves capable of selecting Teas of a pure and wholesome quality, and with our facility for buying, can offer them to the public at a very low figure!

## All our Teas are Warranted !

And should they not give perfect satisfaction, may be returned, and the money will be refunded.

L. F. HARTER &amp; CO.,

Dealers in Teas, 59 Woodward Avenue, 4 doors north of Jefferson Avenue.

june-ly

E. G. MIXER &amp; CO.,

Proprietors of

## ELMWOOD GARDEN AND NURSERY,

Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,

WOULD call the attention of nurserymen, orchardists, and Amateurs to their fine stock of nursery articles, Green House plants, etc., such as apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines, quinces, grapes, (foreign and native), currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, asparagus, ornamental and evergreen trees, basket willow plants and cuttings, hedge plants, shrubs, roses, peonies, phloxes, daffodils, carnations, pirollees, verbenas, Petunias, Climbers, bulbous roots, flower seeds, &amp;c.

All trees and plants carefully labelled and packed in the best manner for any part of the United States or Canada.

We have a large descriptive catalogue, which we will send to all post paid applicants gratis.

March, 1854.

ly

## A Chance to Make Money.

## PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$5 to \$10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day;—indeed, some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, [postage paid,] W. M. A. KINSLER,  
Oct 21\* Box 601, Philadelphia Post Office.

## WINDSOR NURSERIES.

Opposite Detroit.

THE Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., is now very extensive, and extremely thrifty and well grown—consisting in part of

Apples, of all the standard and rare varieties, both as standards and dwarfs.

Pears Standard—from 5 to 10 feet high, very thrifty and well grown, of nearly every variety, a very large stock.

Pears Dwarf—on the true Angiers Quince Stock, comprising nearly every variety in catalogue, from 1 to 5 years from bud as dwarfs, Pyramids, and Dwarf Standards.

Cherries—both as Standards and Dwarfs, extremely well grown, and the greater part in a bearing state.

Peaches—comprising all the finest and rarest varieties.

Plums—do do do do

Apricots, Nectarines, Grape-vines, native and foreign—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Mulberries, Strawberries, Almonds, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Filberts, &c.

Roses—a large assortment of the newest and finest sorts.

Tulips—the finest collection of rare-named sorts on this continent. Also—Hyacinths, Iris, Narcissus, Crocus, Lillies, &c., &c.

## Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,

A large stock and well grown, of all the finest kinds.

Orders promptly attended to, carefully packed and delivered free in Detroit.

Letters should be addressed to Detroit P. O.  
No Duty on Nursery Stock.] JAMES DOUGALL.  
Windsor, August 28, 1854. sept-1f

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES,  
Rochester, N. Y.

A. FROST & CO. solicit the attention of Amateurs, Ornamentalists, Nurserymen, and those about to plant, to their extensive stock of well-grown and thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c.

The Nurseries are now very extensive, and embrace one of the largest and finest collections in the United States, and their stock is far superior to any that they have ever before offered.

## Standard Fruit Trees

for Orchards and Gardens, comprise nearly every variety of merit, of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c., as well as the smaller fruits, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.

## Dwarf and Pyramid Fruit Trees,

of every description, for cultivation in Orchards and Gardens, as the Pear upon the Quince Stock—the Apple upon the Paradise and Doulaine stocks, and the Cherry upon the Mahaleb stock.

Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., are cultivated in large quantities. Bulbs in variety, Bedding Plants, &c., of every description, as well as choice and select Green house plants.

All articles are put up in the most superior manner, so that plants, &c., may be sent thousands of miles and reach their destination in perfect safety.

Parties giving their orders may rely that they will receive the best and most prompt attention, so that perfect satisfaction may be given the purchaser.

The following descriptive Catalogues, containing *Prices*, are published for *gratuitous* distribution, and will be mailed upon every application, but correspondents are expected to enclose a one-cent postage stamp for each catalogue wanted, as it is necessary the postage be prepaid.

No. 1.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits for 1854 & '55.

No. 2.—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., for 1854 & '55.

No. 3.—Descriptive Catalogue of Bedding Plants, published every spring.

No. 4.—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, just published for the fall of 1854 and spring of 1855, comprising Fruits, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, &c., &c., which are offered in large quantities. Rochester, N. Y., August 28th, 1854. [sept-2m.]

Gatchel's Patent Improved Premium  
SELF-ACTING HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Patented April 10th, 1847.

FOR irrigating lands, and supplying villages, dwellings, farm-houses, barnyards, factories, railroad stations, steam engines, with pure cold water to any height of distance which may be required, where a proportionate fall can be obtained.

YPSILANTI, Aug. 4, 1851.

I have one of Gatchel's Hydraulic Rams, which was erected in the fall of 1849. It has been running since that time without any repairs. It affords us a full supply of water with about three feet fall and 5 feet elevation. I think it the cheapest and best apparatus for this purpose ever introduced.

O. H. LEEK, Postmaster.

The subscriber having purchased the Right of Territory for 18 counties in this State, is located at Ypsilanti, and is prepared to furnish Rams of all sizes and quantities, with or without pipe.

All work put up by me will be warranted, and sold at the lowest possible price for cash.

N. B.—All infringements will be prosecuted according to law.

W. BROWN.

Communications (post paid) addressed to W. BROWN, Ypsilanti, will be promptly attended to.

Town and County Rights for sale.

oct-1f

## ENGLISH STOCK!

MESSRS. BETTS & BROTHERS, Haslem Hall, Herts, England, have been requested by several gentlemen in America to establish an Agency throughout the United States, for the importation of English cattle on commission, by which farmers or Societies will be enabled to procure any kind of stock, cattle and swine direct from England, at a little more than the cost price. The family of the above firm having been one of the largest Dealers in England the last fifty years, they feel confident of giving satisfaction both as regards price, and in selecting the Stock from the best herds in England.

For circulars containing all information, please apply personally or by letter to J. M. Miller, 81, Maiden Lane, New York City, who is authorized to act as our Agent.

Mr. Betts will attend, before he returns to England, the following Agricultural State Fairs—Detroit, Mich., September 26th at National Hotel; New York, Astor House, October 3d and 4th; National Cattle Show, Springfield, Ohio, Buckeye House, Oct. 25th, 26th and 27th.

Sept. 1, 1854. [2m.]

THOMAS BETTS.

## F. P. MATHER &amp; CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

CROCKER Y,  
CHINA, GLASS, BRITANNIA, & SILVER  
PLATED WARE,

## LAMPS AND LOOKING GLASSES,

## TABLE CUTLERY AND FANCY WARE.

No. 221 Jeff. Ave., Keasley's Block, opposite Firemen's Hall, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

September, 1854.

[16m.]

## TROTTING STALLION



## JACKSON

WILL stand for mares the ensuing season at the Hamtramck House, two miles above Detroit, commencing about the 1st of October. Terms, \$20 the season, and \$1 to the groom. Money to be paid when the mare is served. Should any mare fail to bring a colt the owner of the mare shall be at liberty to bring her again free of charge.

Jackson is 16 hands high, weighs 1400 lbs., possessing fine action, with great power of endurance, and a vigorous constitution. Jackson is a green horse, never having been trained in consequence of his having been kept for mares. In the fall of 1848, after covering 93 mares he performed his mile on the Union Course, to a 250 pound wagon, two men in it, in 2 minutes and 53 seconds.

PEDIGREE OF ANDREW JACKSON.—Jackson was got by the celebrated trotting horse Andrew Jackson; his dam was the noted Lockwood mare, and got by Mambrino, who was got by old Messenger, grand dam by Volunteer, great grand dam by old Expedition. The Lockwood mare was the best trotter of her day, and when 27 years old won her mile in 2.56.

PEDIGREE OF ANDREW JACKSON.—This matchless animal descended from the best road stock in the country, tracing directly back thro' a line of the choicest ancestry to the present Arabian and English horses, was sired by the celebrated horse Bashaw, who was got by the imported Arabian horse Grand Bashaw. The dam of Andrew Jackson was got by Whynot, who was got by old imported Messenger. His grand dam was also got by old Messenger. Andrew Jackson was also the sire of the celebrated stallions New York Blackhawk, Kemble Jackson and Henry Clay; the sire of Causus M. Clay, who received the first premium at the Springfield exhibition in the fall of 1853.

PERFORMANCES OF ANDREW JACKSON.—October 27, 1853, over the Huntington Park Course, he beat Daniel D. Tompkins, 2 mile heats with ease in 5.20, and 5.17.

PERFORMANCES OF NEW YORK BLACKHAWK.—In Sept. 1849, in a purse free for all stallions of the United States, he won with ease, in 2.46, 2.38, and 2.41. His other performances are too well known to require comment.

PERFORMANCES OF KEMBLE JACKSON.—June 1, 1853, he made the best trotting race on record, beating without a break or a skip, five competitors in 3 mile heats to a 250 pound wagon; the first in 8 m, and 3 seconds, the second heat in 8 minutes 4½ seconds !!

Trusting to the growing demand throughout Michigan for a superior quality of horses, for appreciation of such a horse as Jackson, his owners offer his services as above.

F. W. BACKUS,  
F. E. ELDRED.

We earnestly recommend the above horse to all those desirous of breeding from pure stock.

COL. J. B. GRAYSON,  
S. P. BRADY,  
CAPT. CANFIELD,  
R. A. BRUSH,  
J. P. MANSFIELD,

Officers of the  
Michigan Association  
for the improvement of horses.

[oct-4f]

**ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.**  
**ELLIOT'S**  
**WESTERN FRUIT BOOK;**  
*Or, The American Fruit Grower's Guide in the Orchard and Garden.*

**SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.**

"A large number of western apples and other fruits are described in this book, which are not found in other works of the kind; and the remarks on the selection of varieties for western culture, propagation, management, &c., as far as we have had time to examine, seem to us judicious and valuable. Every nurseryman and fruit grower, especially in Ohio and the western states, should procure a copy."—Ohio Cultivator.

"But the chief value of the book lies in the practical details—in its classifications and specifications of the different varieties, with the peculiarities they present, and the different methods of training they require. This branch of the subject, which is very full, is copiously illustrated by drawings."—Phila. North American.

"It is a book that every farmer and fruit grower may profitably read."—Roch. Daily American.

"As Mr. Elliot resides in Cleveland he is much better acquainted with what fruits are adapted to the Central States than horticulturists or pomologists who reside on or near the Atlantic seaboard. This fact gives the work great additional value to those who are engaged in cultivating fruit in the Mississippi valley."—Democratic Press, Chicago.

"Elliot's Fruit Book" is the most direct and practical of any treatise that has fallen under our observation; clear and minute in its directions, both as to modes of culture and qualities of the different kinds and varieties of fruit. We recommend its purchase as an investment that will speedily return many hundred fold."—Binghamton Democrat.

"It contains much matter of practical value to fruit growers in the new states."—Rural N. Yorker.

"The great mass of the matter is marked with correctness and with much knowledge of fruits, and the work will of course stand at the head, so far as its descriptions of Western varieties are concerned; and as such we strongly commend it to the fruit raising portion of the community."—Country Gentleman.

"This work, from the examination we have been able to make, will probably be found one of the best works on Pomology yet published. The author has had the aid of many of the best fruit growers of the country, and gives drawings of numerous varieties of each class of fruit."—Am. Farmer.

"Mr. Elliott has long been known as a practical horticulturist, and as an able writer on pomology."—Boston Cultivator.

"It embodies all the latest important information pertaining to fruit culture, and we can recommend it as a thorough and reliable work—got up for its intrinsic worth, not for speculation."—North-  
ern Farmer.

"Such a book cannot fail to secure a ready and extensive sale in every part of the country."—Godey's Lady's Book.

"Mr. Elliott is definite in his descriptions, and a man of experience in the culture of fruits in the orchard and garden, and favorably known."—Maine Farmer.

"Mr. Elliott has rendered an acceptable service to the cause of horticulture!"—Practical Farmer.

"From what we have seen and read, we cannot hesitate in recommending it as in many respects the most complete and valuable book of the kind in existence. The descriptions of fruit are full, clear and methodical; and the illustrations of the best order—but full, or half-sectional figures, with cores, seeds, &c., as true to nature as we have ever seen. The book cannot fail of being useful in a high degree."—Prairie Farmer.

"The author of this work now before us has given us a very valuable work on the cultivation of fruits. He was amply qualified to do so, having been for ten years engaged in 'the nurturing of trees and noting their products.'"—Michigan Farmer.

C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,  
152 Fulton-st., New York.

[Oct-1t]

**To Persons out of Employment.**

**\$500 TO \$1000 A YEAR.**

**A Chance to Make Money and do Good!**

**BOOK AGENTS WANTED.**

**THE** Subscriber publishes a number of most valuable Pictorial Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a *public* benefit and receive a *fair compensation* for their labor.

To men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly by mail, a circular containing full particulars, with "directions to persons disposed to act as Agents," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

181 William-st., New York.

**IN PRESS,** and ready for Agents by the 1st of October, 1854, "SEARS' ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE." For further particulars address as above.

[Oct-1t]

**FRUIT TREES!**

**THE** subscribers offer for sale a large assortment of fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Herbaceous Perennial flowering plants, Double Dahlias, Verbenas, Evergreens—both foreign and American—Strawberry plants, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currants, of the most approved varieties.

Our trees and plants are all in fine condition, many of them of extra large size, and all will be sold upon the most reasonable terms. We have erected an extensive GREEN HOUSE, and will be prepared to furnish Plants, Bouquets, &c. &c. Also, Asparagus Roots, Pie Plant, Flower Seeds, &c.

Trees and plants carefully packed, every variety labelled, and all packages legibly marked, directed and delivered according to order.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine our collection. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Our nursery is situated 2 miles from Woodward avenue, down Fort street.

HUBBARD & DAVIS.

[Oct-2t]

**STRAWBERRY CULTURE!**  
 A COMPLETE MANUAL FOR THE  
**CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY;**  
 With a description of the best varieties.

Also, notices of the Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Grape, with directions for their cultivation, and the selection of the best varieties.

"Every process here recommended has been proved, the plans of others tried, and the result is there given."

B. G. R. PARDEE.

With a valuable Appendix, containing the observations and experience of some of the most successful cultivators of these fruits in our country.

Price FIFTY CENTS, and sent free of postage. Published by C. M. SAXTON, Agricultural Book Publisher, No. 152 Fulton-st., New York.

**Every Man his own Doctor.**

C. M. SAXTON, No. 152 Fulton-st., New York, has just published the SEVENTH THOUSAND OF

**Dadd's Great Work on Cattle,**

**THE AMERICAN CATTLE DOCTOR!**

Containing the necessary information for preserving the health and curing the diseases of

**OXEN, COWS, SHEEP AND HOGS.**

With a variety of **Original Recipes** and valuable information in reference to the farm and dairy management, whereby every man can become his own cattle doctor.

By G. H. DADD, M. D., Veterinary Surgeon,

And author of "The Modern Horse Doctor."

Price ONE DOLLAR, and sent free of postage.

C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,  
152 Fulton-st., New York.

[Oct-1t]

**STRAYED OR STOLEN:**

A DARK, Iron Gray Mare Colt, 3 years old, rather under size, a Little French in build, had one hind hoof cracked a little.

Said Colt left the premises of the subscribers April 12, 1854. Whoever will return, or give information where said colt may be found shall be liberally rewarded.

B. G. & E. BUELL.

Little Prairie Ronde, Ciss Co., Mich.

Sep. 2m

**INVALUABLE REMEDIES.**

IT IS estimated that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand and thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from Consumption diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fester on the body, to work its decay. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, because it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease; not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsey, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heart-burn, Head-ache, Gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the face; Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own Physicians.

Try them once, and you will never be without them.

Price 25 cents per Box—5 Boxes for \$1.00.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

[Oct-1t]

## SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE MALTESE JACKS AND JENNETS, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, &c.

I WILL sell at auction, to the highest bidder, on my farm in Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1854,

From twenty to thirty head of Durham Cattle, principally sired by my late bull PONTIAC, whose sire and dam were imported. The dams of this stock are full-blooded cows, mostly sired by my premium bull WESTERN, which was sired by England, and his dam by imported Tallyrand. These cattle consist of

### BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS, AND BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.

They are young and well selected. The cows and heifers have been served by my bull Hubback, to which two State Fair premiums have been awarded. Pedigrees and further particulars given on the day of sale.

I shall also sell in the same manner a few head of thoroughbred

### SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums over \$50 approved notes due in six months with interest will be received. For cash down a deduction of 8 per cent. will be made. The stock will be ready for exhibition at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sale to commence at 1 P. M.

Also, at private sale several very valuable MALTESE JACKS and JENNETS, and a MORGAN STALLION, two years old.

Hartford, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1854.

BETH A. BUSHNELL.

[Oct-1t]

## HICKOCK'S CIDER MILLS

### FOR HAND OR HORSE POWER—Price \$40.

THESE mills have been improved. 1st. The mill has been increased in size, so that we can put under a tub that holds nearly three bushels of apples a time they are ground.

2d. Instead of a solid bottom board, or one covered with cloth, to go under the tub, it has a bottom board grooved in a peculiar manner, and both it and the tub after repeated and severe trials, have been found the best for the purpose—as they will always let the cider out clean and free from pomace.

3d. The bottom, or floor, is constructed entirely different from the former ones; and the pomace box has been much increased in size, by passing behind and below the fl. or.

4th. The castings have been made much heavier; (about one-fifth) and the shafts run in iron boxes bolted together.

5th. Heretofore great trouble has occurred in getting cylinders that would not swell and get out of place. That difficulty has now been overcome, by making them with heavy oak or ash staves, on iron heads, the whole keyed together, and the staves locked in by the iron heads, so that it is next to an impossibility for them to get out of place.

The mill will make from 6 to 12 barrels per day, and has made 4 barrels in an hour.

They can be used anywhere, and can be moved by two men.

Send your orders early. D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD,

[Aug-4t]

Detroit.

## CHAS. ROSS' IMPROVED PATENT CONICAL BURR-STONE MILLS, To which have been awarded Fifty-One first

### Premiums by different Societies.

THESE mills are well adapted for grinding wheat, rye, buckwheat, corn, feed, salt, drugs, coffee, spices, paints, verdigris, white lead, water-colors, charcoal, &c., and may be propelled by water, steam, or horse power, and will do their work with great rapidity and perfection, and may be put up and kept in order by almost any person. It is a perfect grist-mill in miniature, well adapted to the wants of every farmer and painter, and is undoubtedly the cheapest and best mill ever offered to the public. These mills are not made of iron or steel, which soon becomes dull by use, and then cannot be sharpened again, but of the best French burr-stone, which is but little affected by use; and when it does become dull, it can be easily sharpened by the farmer himself.

No. 1, hand-mill, or one-horse-power mill, horizontal, 11 inches, 130 lbs., \$75; No. 2, horse-power mill, (for farmers and planters,) horizontal, 13 inches, 200 lbs., \$100; No. 3, steam or water-power, horizontal, 15 inches, 350 lbs., \$140; No. 4, steam for grist-mill, horizontal, 17 inches, 450 lbs., \$170; No. 5, steam for merchant-mills, vertical, 24 inches, 900 lbs., \$300.

For sale at Chester's store, on the dock, Detroit, by WALTER CHASER, who will give all necessary information relative to these mills. [Aug-6m]

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[Oct-1t]

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